Amusements.
VARIETIES. 115 & 117 Dearborn st[reet] ...
BRILLIANT ATTRAC[TION] ...
IRELAND AS IT ...
Mr. BENJ. WHEE[LER] ...
JENNISON'S JAYHAWKE[RS] ...
McVICKER'S THEA[TRE] ... LA SEÑORITA CUBAS ...
METROPOLITAN HA[LL] ... MINSTRELS. ...
ROBINSON & HOW[ES] CHAMPION CIRCUS. Open nightly and Saturday Afternoons ... WITH THE BEST TROUPE OF PERFORM[ERS] Ever engaged for Chicago. ROBINSON, The Champion Rider. DAN CASTELL[O] BEN JENNINGS. The Chicago Favorite, in each entertainm[ent] ... Admission—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Family ... 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. ...
BRYAN HALL. THE FOUR SMALLEST HUMAN B[EINGS] OF MATURE AGE, Ever Known on the Face of the Gl[obe]

COMMENCING TUESDAY, Dec. ... As they positively remain ONLY A FEW DAYS, those wishing to secure a sight of them should attend the exhibitions. ... THREE LEVEES EACH DAY ... GENERAL TOM THUMB and his beautiful wife, the late Miss Lavinia Warren ... COMMODORE NUTT, the famous $30,000 Nutt ... ELFIN MINNIE WARREN, the smallest Lady ... [illegible]
MARTINE'S DANCING A[CADEMY] ... PHOENIX HALL ... [illegible]
Auction Sales. GILBERT & SAMPSON, ... HOUSEKEEPERS ATTENTION. ... AUCTION.—I will sell at ... S. NICKERSON, Auct[ioneer]
BOOTS AND SHO[ES] Great Reduction in Prices. FARGO & BILL ... 72 Lake Street. ... Boots and Shoes ...
U. S. A. MEDICAL PURV[EYOR] ...
WASHINGTON SKAT[ING PARK] ...
COAL! COAL! ...
TO SAVE ONE HALF ...
JOHN ... WHOLESALE GROC[ERS] ... [illegible]

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VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1863. NUMBER 151.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1863.

THE NEWS.

Congress was fully organized yesterday, and at noon to-day will receive the President's Message. The opposition are apparently thoroughly demoralized and without a leader, and, hateful, and hating one another, they have only managed by their course thus far, in resisting the current of events, to show their own malice and weakness. The people may look for speedy attention to important public measures connected with this war, which will not this time, we trust, be postponed until the end of the session.

The great frauds in various departments of public business will, we hope, be exposed with an unsparing hand, and the knife and cautery be freely used. Let a terror fall upon the bloodsuckers that have fastened upon the nation to gorge themselves in a season of public trial like this. A Covode [illegible] malignant spots, and make an example of all guilty parties.

By all means clear out the useless Major Generals and Brigadier Generals, and those pretty gentlemen, their staff officers. The condemned corral of army officers is a most expensive institution, and cannot too soon be emptied. If Little Mac and his fellows are worth anything in shoulder straps, set them at work, or else restore them to civil life. It will save a heavy drain on the public treasury, and open the path for better men to rise. Let the work begin.

Ben. Butler again strikes a key note. The blacks must be used. The war has need of all of them, and Gen. Butler urges that black and white should be paid alike. So say the people. And let Congress give such end to legislation on this point. Wanted, men to kill rebels. Complexion of applicants no object. No distinctions in pay.

The Chief Quartermaster at St. Louis deserves the thanks of loyal men. He grasped and strangled a knot of knavish contractors, put the hay market under military law, secured the Government from robbery and good prices to the producers the while [he] brought a soulless gang of knaves to bitter grief. Read our St. Louis dispatch.

A very numerous delegation from our regiments in the field has come home to offer to able bodied men exemption from the draft. There is no better nor more honorable way to avoid conscription than to face it, musket in hand, and on your cap the battle-honored number of one of our gallant Illinois regiments. That is how to laugh at the Provost Marshal and his men.

Gold had an uneasy day of it yesterday, fluctuating among the fractions, starting at 49, falling off once, and again, recovering, and again receding, at last showing an advance of half a cent on the first above named rate.

The $300 clause will doubtless be repealed, and with the amendment, Congress should secure others, looking to a classification of citizens, a discrimination in favor of men of family, the admission of blacks to full pay and right to serve as substitutes. The people have outlived squeamishness. They want the war finished up. They care not whether black arms or white push home the bayonets. Let all barriers of prejudice be removed. Let us have an army as the result of this draft, whose full numbers will strike mortal terror through the Confederacy and whose force will be irresistible to sweep rebellion from the land.

The Richmond papers, as evidenced elsewhere, are in deep depression and will not be comforted. Their doleful dumps are all the more in being well based, with darker days to come.

The Army of the Potomac is doubtless to have a new leader, but no announcements have been made. If loyalty was all that was needed, Meade is not to be surpassed. If confidence of people and army were all, then McClellan would have needed no successor. What is demanded and waited for is a leader of the Potomac Army, in success, and the qualities that go to make it, are as rare as the task is grave, and the reward shining.

General Brayman.

A few days since, our dispatches announced the arrest of Brig. Gen. Mason Brayman of this State, in command at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. No explanations were given, but the many friends of this excellent officer have in his behalf confidently awaited some further details. The following letter from Gen. Brayman sets the whole matter at rest, and relieves him of a charge that would be grave were it not ridiculous:

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMP DENNISON, O., December 3, 1863.

[illegible]

M. BRAYMAN, Brigadier General Volunteers.

FROM THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The Richmond Whig of the 3d inst., talks in the following plain fashion: [illegible]

Church Burned.

[illegible]

From the Army of the Potomac.

RUMORED CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.

FROM WASHINGTON—THE ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS—THE MESSAGE TO-DAY.

Important Bills Introduced—Great Frauds on the Government.

From St. Louis—How the Hay Operators Come to Grief.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS—STATE MILITARY MATTERS.

From Norfolk—Ben. Butler on the Enrollment of Blacks.

HE URGES THAT BLACKS SHOULD BE PAID THE SAME AS WHITES.

Our Navy—Official Report of Secretary Welles—What the Blue Jackets have Done.

From the South—A Gloomy Rebel Picture of the Rebel Government.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Advices from the Army of the Potomac up to last night state that all was quiet. Our troops are working like bees on their camps to make them comfortable.

Rumors generally credited but unconfirmed are in circulation, that Gen. Pleasanton has been appointed to command the Army of the Potomac.

It is reported that Gens. Sedgwick and Warren were previously tendered the command but declined to accept the appointment.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, IOWA, Dec. 8, 1863.

The United States Express Company have established a line from here east by the way of the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad. Their messengers making regular trips from this place to the railroad at State Centre Station.

The Supreme Court met yesterday, a full bench, Judges Baldwin, Wright and Lowe being present. Nothing of importance done.

Some months since a colored man came from Missouri to Indianola, Warren county. About two weeks ago he employed two white men to take their teams and go with him to remove his family to Indianola. On their way back with his family, when within ten miles of the Iowa State line, and camped for the night, they were attacked by a party of about fifteen pro-slavery ruffians. The colored man escaped to the brush, hearing one of the ruffians say to his companions, "Damn you, you won't run off any more," and simultaneously three pistol shots were fired. The colored man returned home and told the story, and a detachment of home guards left Indianola yesterday for the border to investigate the matter.

Great excitement prevails at Indianola, the belief prevailing that the white men were murdered and the colored family taken back into slavery.

Gov. Kirkwood is in town closing up the business of an able patriotic administration.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8, 1863.

Several days ago the Secretary of the Union Merchant's Exchange, J. H. Alexander, addressed a remonstrance to Gen. Allen, chief Quartermaster of the West, against the threatened seizure of hay, unless the Government was freely supplied by dealers at $25.00 per ton.

The response of Gen. Allen is a scathing exposure of the combination of speculators, who endeavored to swindle the producers and impose on the Government, by running up the price fifty per cent., in less than a fortnight.

The General says that he did not contemplate forcible impressment, but that the order has nevertheless worked well in bringing to his notice vast quantities of hay on the Ohio River and elsewhere, offered to him at the price fixed by the advertisement. He has in his grasp already, 60,000 tons of hay, sufficient to supply the armies of the West for six months. This fact shows very conclusively that the speculators are defeated.

Mrs. Trusten Polk and family left here by permission of the Provost Marshal, this afternoon, for Sandusky, to visit her husband a prisoner of war, in that place.

The library of Thomas C. Reynolds, pretended Governor of Missouri, was sold at auction this evening. It was quite valuable.

Judge Primm of the Criminal Court, decided to-day that United States stamps are not required on depositions used in criminal cases.

Orders have been received here to discontinue permits to rebel prisoners to receive delicacies from outside friends.

Mrs. Shields a rabid secesh woman from St. Joseph, was shipped off to Dixie to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1863.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Democrats displayed the same state of disorganization to-day, on the election of other officers, as they did yesterday on the Speakership. They made our renegade and cast-off Clerk (Etheridge) their candidate, but some of their number refused to vote for him; while, for other offices, they could not unite their strength on any one candidate. They tried the game of nominating our Sergeant-at-Arms, hoping to get some of his former friends to vote for him, and so run him in, but Mr. Ball was too good a Union man to permit himself to be used in that way, and promptly demanded the withdrawal of his name.

The Senate unceremoniously kicked out Wilson, of Missouri, who is trying to hold on to the place to which Gratz Brown has been elected.

The Committees of the House will not be announced until next Monday. The pressure on the Speaker for eligible places is tremendous. McPherson is being besieged by applicants for clerkships under him.

In drawing seats to-day by lot, in the house, the right to make first choice fell to Major General Garfield of Ohio.

General amusement is expressed at the disappointment of little Mr. Samuel Cox, in not getting the empty compliment of nomination by his party for Speaker.

Mr. Washburne's friends say he would not accept the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee if it were offered him, but that he prefers to retain his old place on the Committee of Commerce.

Henry T. Blow, of St. Louis, is likely to be one of the new members on the Committee of Ways and Means, and Ben Loan on the Military Committee.

THE PRESIDENT.

The reports of the President's having a relapse, are stock jobbing inventions.

HON. I. N. ARNOLD.

Mr. Arnold of Chicago gave notice that he would introduce a bill to prohibit slavery in the territory embraced in the President's Proclamation of Emancipation. Also a bill to repeal the clause in the Conscription Act authorizing the discharge of persons drafted on the payment of $300.

FRAUDS.

The frauds in the Quartermaster's Department at Alexandria increase in magnitude. In addition to Chief Quartermaster Ferguson and Capt. Stoddard, heretofore arrested, Captains Gay and Carry, and a brother of Stoddard's have been committed to prison.

COVODE COMMITTEE.

John Covode of Pennsylvania is here urging another Committee of Investigation into frauds of whatever character against the Government.

SALE OF CONDEMNED STOCK.

The bill providing for the mustering out of service of some forty or fifty Major and Brigadier Generals, their staff officers, &c., will be introduced, so as to give a chance for the promotion to worthy officers now in the field.

PERSONAL.

Joshua C. Grinnell, an old resident of Fairfax Court House, has been allowed to go to Richmond by the Government, in order to effect the release of some citizens, neighbors of his, captured by Moseby's guerillas.

Mrs. Lincoln returns from her trip to New York this evening.

H. W. Longfellow went home to-day with his wounded son, suffering from a ball passing under one shoulder blade and coming out under the other. The wound is serious but not dangerous.

GUERILLAS.

Another band of guerillas has been discovered in Fairfax county, called Bradford's dismounted cavalry. They steal horses from our stables, &c., and commit other depredations.

DIPLOMATIC.

Gen. Augur, commander of this department, pays an official visit to the Russian fleet to-morrow.

UNION LEAGUE.

Members of the National Union League are arriving in large numbers to attend the meeting to-morrow.

Major E. B. Boyle, Assistant Adjutant General to Gen. Hartsuff, is ordered to report to Banks at New Orleans.

LAND OFFICE.

The sales of public lands for November brought $22,060.

PENSION SURGEONS.

Dr. Cyrus M. Stockwell, Port Hudson, Michigan, Dr. C. J. Lee, of Marysville, and J. Nash, have been appointed pension surgeons.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First Cambridge, Ohio, $60,000.
First Marietta, Ohio, $80,000.
First Conneautville, Penna., $60,000.
Second St. Louis, Mo., $200,000.
Second Syracuse, N. Y., $100,000.

SADDLING THE RIGHT HORSE.

Gen. Grant has issued an order requiring secession inhabitants to be held responsible for damages done by rebel raiding parties, personally or pecuniarily.

MILITARY.

Gen. Sherman is placed in command of East Tennessee, under Grant.

TAXING BANKS.

Secretary Chase's report, sent off by special messenger to-day, recommends increase of the taxation of State banks.

COURTESIES.

The Russian officers tendered to Congress an invitation to visit their fleet, where a lunch will be provided on Saturday.

SENATE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Committee in the Republican caucus reported back the Standing Committees that were re-constituted with the exception of six, on the most important ones of which they asked a ballot. The caucus refused the ballot and re-considered the subject. Some Western Senators think New England has now too many chairmanships.

HORACE GREELY.

Horace Greely lectured to-night to a large audience, at Odd Fellows Hall, on the questions of the hour, treating, first, of the dead questions which were alive two years ago, when he spoke here last; and then of the living issues since, such as negro equality, the Union as it was and as it is, and reconstruction. On the last point, he said there would be no difficulty after slavery was abolished. That must be done as being the main cause, &c.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Secretary of the Interior is said to recommend a branch of the Pacific Railroad from Denver City to Fort Fillmore and Rio Grande.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

This report embraces 36 pages, and begins with the blockade. The extent of the blockaded coast is 3,549 miles, with 189 harbor and river openings, and much of the coast presents a double shore to be guarded. In addition to the blockading fleet, more than one hundred vessels have been employed in patrolling the rivers. The distance patrolled on the Mississippi and its tributaries is 3,615 miles. On the Gulf and the Atlantic, 2,000 miles of sounds, rivers and inlets, have also been penetrated and watched with unceasing vigilance.

The blockade is becoming more effective and complete. There has been progress in repelling the rebels from the coast. The unprincipled traders who successfully violated law and public morality in illicit traffic with the rebels during the early part of the war, have found their operations during the past year most disastrous.

Admiral Lee continues to command the North Atlantic Squadron. The highest encomiums are passed on the naval officers as men of sleepless vigilance and bravery. It is not known that any vessels elude the vigilance of the South Atlantic Squadron.

More than a year ago operations were commenced with a view of interdicting all traffic, and if possible of capturing Charleston itself, but by reason of delays and difficulties in fitting out the iron-clad fleet, a demonstration was not made till the the 7th of April. A history of the operations before Charleston is then given.

The Secretary then alludes to the conflict that took place in Warsaw Sound, between the Weehawken and the Atlanta, and concludes that this remarkable result was an additional testimony in favor of the monitor class of vessels for harbor defense and coast service, against any navy vessels that have been or are likely to be constructed to visit our shores.

It appears to have extinguished whatever lingering hopes the rebels may have had of withstanding our naval power by naval weapons.

Admiral Bailey continues to command the Eastern Gulf squadron. Then follows a history of the Southern Gulf squadron under Admiral Farragut. Had a land force been in readiness to co-operate with the fleet Vicksburg could have been captured after the occupation of New Orleans. The blockade of the Gulf is satisfactory, and recently the rebel traffic through Matamoras has become insignificant since the capture of Brownsville.

Admiral Porter, in command of the Mississippi squadron, is complimented as an officer of great energy and extraordinary vigor. It is but a little over two years since we had not a naval vessel on all the Western waters. Now we have a hundred vessels carrying 460 guns and 5,500 men. Commodore Harwood commands a flotilla on the Potomac to intercept the illicit traffic between Maryland and Virginia.

Admiral Charles H. Bell continues to command the Pacific squadron, which comprises the same vessels as last year, with two additions.

The naval force at the commencement of the Administration consisted of 86 vessels, and of these only 42 were in commission. The additions which have since been made have elevated the country into a first-class naval power.

In the following table an exhibit is presented of the altered numbers and description of our vessels at the date of the last report, and at the present time:

COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT OF THE NAVY, DEC. 1862 AND 1863.

Navy at the date of present report, 588 vessels, 4,443 guns, 467,967 tonnage.

Navy at the date of last report, 427 vessels, 3,268 guns, 340,036 tonnage. Increase exclusive of those lost, 161 vessels, 1,175 guns, 127,931 tonnage.

Vessels of the Navy lost since December 1862:

Captured—12 vessels, 48 guns, 8,978 tonnage. Destroyed to prevent them from falling into the hands of the rebels—[illegible] vessels, 107 guns, [illegible] tonnage.

Sunk in battle or by torpedoes—4 vessels, 25 guns, 3,202 tonnage. Shipwrecks 5, and collisions 15 vessels, 61 guns, 4,954 tonnage.

[Dispatch unfinished.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Mr. Chase's report will probably be sent to the press to-morrow night.

It is considered certain that the report will contain no recommendation for a further issue of legal tender.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The commanding officers of the U. S. steamers Reliance and Satellite, named Walters and Robinson, are dismissed from the navy for dereliction of duty in being unprepared for attack.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The President will not send in his message till to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. McPherson was nominated for Clerk of the House, at the Union caucus last evening, receiving fifty-five votes against forty-four for Mr. Buffington. On the reassembling of the House at noon to-day, Mr. McPherson was duly elected Clerk, and Mr. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The New York Tribune's Washington special says: Although the President's Message is ready, it is probable that it will not be sent to Congress before Wednesday, as there is considerable doubt whether the House will be ready to receive it before two or three o'clock to-morrow, by which time the Senate will very likely have adjourned. The most important and interesting portions of the Message are those which deal with the subject of slavery and the restoration to the Union of States that have been in rebellion. In what the President says regarding the former topic, he considers the Emancipation Proclamation as an accomplished fact. He holds that the Proclamation has liberated all the slaves within the territory which it embraces, and all future action must be based upon that supposition. In a word the President does not and will not adopt the policy which fails to give a slave a vested right in himself. The plan Mr. Lincoln proposes for the restoration of the loyal people of truant States to their former position in the Union, is represented to be purely his own, and unlike any now before the public. Not confining himself to general outlines, he enters with some minuteness into details. In another part of the Message the President alludes to the victories gained during the year over the rebels, and dwells at some length upon the progress and present aspect and prospects of the war.

"The bill creating the office of Lieutenant General, of which notice was given to-day by Mr. Washburne, of Ill., is intended to give Gen. Grant the position to which his talents and his victories are generally thought to entitle him."

The Washington special of the New York Times says: "Secretary Chase's report will be transmitted by special messenger to the Northern press to-morrow. He adopts all the recommendations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in regard to whisky and tobacco, and suggests the propriety of a still further increase of the tax on those articles, in order that the revenue may be increased, as it has fallen considerably below the estimates of the framers of the law. The receipts from this source for the last year will fall short of $60,000,000.

"Maj.-Gen. French has been relieved from his command in the Army of the Potomac and placed under arrest. His arrest is preliminary to charges of misconduct in the recent affair at Mine Run.

"By a general order officers commanding divisions, brigades and detached regiments, serving in this department, will hereafter be held responsible that their respective commands are in readiness to take the field with reasonable promptness after receiving marching orders."

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, ILL., Dec. 8, 1863.

The steamer Gladiator arrived this evening, bringing New Orleans dates a few hours later than those of the Sultana yesterday, but her news is unimportant.

Memphis papers of Sunday morning contain nothing later regarding the fight at Salisbury.

No movement has yet taken place to drive off the rebels, said to be concentrating near Mayfield, Ky.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Dec. 8, 1863.

A detail of one commissioned officer from each of the following Illinois regiments, and one non-commissioned officer from each company have been ordered to report to the Superintendent of Volunteers, for recruiting service at Springfield:

Department of Tennessee—7th, 9th, 12th, 20th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 40th, 41st, 43d, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 52d, 53d, 57th, 64th, 65th regiments of infantry, and the 9th and 11th regiments of cavalry.

Department of the Cumberland—10th, 25th, 27th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 38th, 42d, 44th, 59th regiments of infantry.

Department of Missouri—10th Illinois cavalry.

This detail will arrive in a few days, and we may expect much more activity in recruiting throughout the State.

Five deserters, arrested by Capt. James Woodruff, Provost Marshal of the Quincy District, arrived in the city, yesterday, and were sent to Camp Butler.

On last Saturday, the farmers of Morgan county hauled into Jacksonville 160 loads of wood, for the soldiers' families.

Capt. Irwin, Quartermaster at Nashville, has sent an agent to Illinois, to employ 200 wagon makers and blacksmiths for the Army of the Cumberland.

Seventy-six deserters, who have been confined at Camp Butler, were brought to the city, yesterday, and forwarded to St. Louis, to be sent to their respective regiments.

Rev. W. F. Boyakin, of Belleville, formerly Chaplain of the 80th regiment of Illinois volunteers, has been appointed an agent of the State Sanitary Commission. He has recently returned from a trip for the purpose of looking after the wants of our troops at Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, and Little Rock.

Capt. Rufus Ray has been appointed Major of the 51st regiment, vice Davis, promoted; Capt. B. H. Kedder has been appointed Major of the 89th regiment, vice Williams, promoted; Rev. Julius Elliott has been appointed Chaplain of the 10th cavalry, vice Springer, resigned.

Lieut. Gov. Hoffman, arrived in the city to-day.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, WIS., Dec. 8, 1863.

Col. Bryant and a recruiting party from the 12th regiment, have arrived here. The 12th has been in service over two years, and marched almost all over the West, from Fort Riley, in Kansas, to Grand Gulf, on the Mississippi, and now numbers over eight hundred effective men.

The benefit for the families of volunteers, on Thursday, under the auspices of the Union Leagues, promises to be a grand affair.

In accordance with the President's Proclamation, the service at the daily noon prayer meetings (recently inaugurated here,) took the character—yesterday—of special thanksgiving for the recent advance of the national cause.

A. S. Landsfield, Surgeon of the 13th, vice Hilloe, resigned; Dr. Phillips Fox, Assistant Surgeon 2d, vice Arndt, promoted; Lieut. Carl Jussen, Adjutant, vice Gibson, resigned; Captain Charles C. Messervy, Major 1st battalion heavy artillery.

FROM BUTLER'S COMMAND.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.

Gen. Butler has issued a lengthy order relative to colored troops, the effect of which is to call upon male negroes to volunteer to fight for the freedom of their race, and to instruct every officer and soldier in his command to aid the coming of all colored persons into our lines.

Negro soldiers are to be paid a bounty of $10, and paid $10 a month, while their families are to be furnished with subsistence.

Gen. Butler in his order calls on Congress to place negro soldiers on the same footing as others.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 8, 1863.

The body of Howard Greene, killed at Missionary Ridge, not having been recovered or heard from, give rise to some glimmering hopes of his being a wounded prisoner, but a letter to-day from an officer of his company says he was buried on the field.

His body will probably be recovered soon and brought to this city.

We hear encouraging accounts of enlistments from different parts of the State. Fifty persons enlisted in this city to-day.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, Dec. 5.—The siege of Knoxville is raised, and Longstreet with his army, in full retreat towards Virginia. It virtually terminated yesterday, when, at an early hour the advance guard of our reinforcements, under Gen. Sherman, arrived. The enemy, during the past few days, kept up an active show to prolong the siege or renew the assault. Early this morning, a reconnoissance sent out by General Ferrero found their works empty. A few deserters were brought in, who report that their pickets were to fall back at two in the morning, and join the remainder, who, they were told, would form in line of battle a short distance east of the city. This ruse was adopted to prevent their premature abandonment of their picket line.

Gen. Shackleford, with cavalry, is already in pursuit and close upon their rear. Prisoners and deserters are continually arriving in squads of ten to twenty.

The deliverance and occupation of East Tennessee is considered finally settled by the events of this campaign.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Rebel accounts from the Richmond papers of the 5th:

DALTON, GA., Dec. 4.—Gen. Leadbeater arrived yesterday from Knoxville, which point he left last Sunday. Gen. Longstreet had on the same day made an unsuccessful attack on Burnside, and afterwards commenced retreating towards Virginia. Hooker and Sigel's Corps are reported to be advancing on Knoxville and Loudon, and will probably follow Longstreet or enter North Carolina.

Firing was heard yesterday in the direction of Cleveland, which is supposed to be from Wheeler's cavalry.

DALTON, GA., Dec. 4.—Latest accounts represent that Longstreet, with a part of his command, made an unsuccessful attack on Knoxville. His loss is very small. He then raised the siege, marching towards Abingdon, Virginia. Gen. Bushrod Johnson had succeeded in effecting a junction with Longstreet without the loss of a supply train, as previously reported.

Gen. Vaughan, with his command and one of Cheatham's regiments, was at Charleston, Tenn., trying to make his way to North Carolina.

Our forces are in possession of Ringold. Nothing from the front.

From the Army of the Potomac.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The Herald's army dispatch, dated Culpepper, yesterday, says: Our infantry are apparently going into winter quarters. The cavalry are busier than ever, scouting for guerillas.

It is rumored that Meade will be relieved by Pleasanton.

The Richmond Enquirer has a report that Hardee only temporarily commands Bragg's army—that Johnston will take permanent command.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1863.

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON of Mass. submitted a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire as to what legislation is necessary to facilitate the payment of back pay and pensions of deceased soldiers, &c.

Mr. DAVIS of Ky, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the refusal of the rebel authorities to exchange negro soldiers and their white officers, should not prevent the exchange of our other soldiers and officers in rebel prisons on just terms, such as will prevent suffering to our brave officers and soldiers in the hands of the enemy.

Laid over.

Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio called up his resolution that the Judiciary Committee inquire and report whether Robert Wilson was still a Senator from Missouri.

Mr. FESSENDEN of Maine objected entirely to recognizing Mr. Wilson in any way as a Senator from Missouri.

Mr. McDOUGAL of Cal. said the law of the question had been settled, and as the friend of the gentleman from Missouri, he was sorry he thought he had a claim.

Mr. POWELL of Kentucky thought that the whole question depended on the fact whether the Legislature of Missouri had really adjourned sine die, or only took a recess before coming together lately and electing a Senator.

If the Legislature of Missouri adjourned without electing a Senator, the appointment of the Government held good until the proper assembly of the Legislature and election by that body. It had been said, however, that the Legislature only took a recess. He would therefore like to have the Judiciary Committee inquire into the facts.

Mr. TRUMBULL of Illinois moved to amend the resolution by declaring Wilson was not entitled to a seat in the Senate.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., gave notice of a bill to increase the bounty for volunteering, and to make an appropriation for the same.

The amendment of TRUMBULL was agreed to and the resolution adopted.

The Clerk of the House here appeared and announced that the House had organized and appointed a committee to wait upon the President, with the Senate committee, to inform him that both Houses were ready for business.

The Senate took a recess for half an hour, and at the end of that time Mr. Foote, of the Senate Committee, reported that the committee had waited on the President and that the latter would communicate his Message at half past twelve o'clock to-morrow. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

HOUSE.

A committee was appointed to wait on the Senate and on the President to inform them that the House is ready for business.

Mr. McPherson, of Penn., was elected Clerk, receiving 101 votes against 69 for Etheridge. He was then declared elected, and entered on the duties of his office.

Mr. Ordway, of N. H., was elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. COX said he desired to offer a resolution, respectfully requesting the President to take immediate steps for the exchange of our prisoners.

The House re-elected Ira Goodenough, the present incumbent, Door-keeper.

He received 98 votes, 79 being necessary to choice.

W. S. King, of Minn., was re-elected Postmaster by 101 out of 166 votes cast.

Mr. DAWES, of Mass., presented the credentials of Messrs Segar, Kitchen and Chandler, from Virginia, which were referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., offered a resolution, presenting the thanks of Congress to Maj. Gen. Grant and the officers and soldiers who have fought under him during the rebellion, and providing that the President cause a medal to be struck for Gen. Grant in the name of the people of the United States. Passed unanimously, without a word of debate or explanation.

Mr. ARNOLD gave notice of a bill to prohibit slavery for ever in the territories included in the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

Also, to repeal so much of the Enrollment Act as authorizes the discharge of a person drafted on payment of $300.

Much time was occupied in the selection of seats.

The House then adjourned.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—The Kentucky Legislature organized yesterday. Dr. Hawkins was elected Clerk of the Senate; J. B. Lyne, Clerk of the House. The Governor's Message was read at noon.

The Supreme Court of Ohio convened yesterday and adjourned over till to-morrow without transacting business.

Thirteen hundred Chattanooga prisoners passed through Indianapolis yesterday en route for Rock Island. Twelve hundred more are expected there to-day. One hundred and thirty-one rebel officers, mostly of Breckinridge's corps, also passed through, en route for Johnson's Island.

A steam tank in W. & R. Curby's slaughter house exploded yesterday, severely scalding three men.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The People's Line of New York and Albany steamers has suspended operations on account of the ice in the river.

It is nearly certain that the trips will not be resumed this season. There is much ice below Albany.

New York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—At a meeting of the Directors of the New York Central Railroad, held yesterday afternoon, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable on the 20th of February.

Fire at Paris, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—A fire at Paris, Ky., this morning, destroyed ten or twelve business houses. Loss about $40,000. No insurance.

Accident to Com. Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Yesterday afternoon while Com. Vanderbilt was driving along the Bloomingdale road in a light wagon, the vehicle came in collision with another, by which his carriage was broken, and the Commodore thrown over the dashboard to the ground, where for some time he lay unconscious, but was finally removed to a hotel near by, where he received medical attendance. His injuries are said not to be of a serious nature.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8, 1863.

WHISKY—The market opened firmer, and holders asked higher prices, but did not succeed in establishing any advance. Under advices, however, from New York, the market closed buoyant, and an important advance will probably be made to-morrow. Sales were [illegible] brls. at 66@68c, the latter rate for wagon.

HOGS—The demand was quite active in the morning, and sales were large—hogs averaging 200 to bring $7.25 readily, but at the close the market was rather heavy, and must be quoted dull at our quotations. The receipts were about 13,000 head. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—The market was firm and prices generally in favor of sellers. [illegible]

New York Markets—Dec. 8.

[illegible]

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8, 1863.

Stocks steady. [illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS. [illegible]

MONEY—More active at 7 per cent. Sterling exchange a shade easier [illegible]. Gold irregular and lower, opening at [illegible], declining to [illegible], advancing to [illegible], and closing steady at [illegible].

New York Cattle Market—Dec. 8.

[illegible]

Buffalo Markets—Dec. 8.

FLOUR—Demand moderate.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet and firm. Corn better at $1.25. Oats and barley nominal. Rye steady at $1.15.
WHISKY—Held at 65c.
IMPORTS—8,000 brls flour, 48,000 bu wheat.

Oswego Market—Dec. 8.

FLOUR—Steady.
GRAIN—Wheat firm but quiet. Sales of No 1 Chicago spring at $1.32, and Milwaukee club on private terms. Corn is held at $1.25. Barley unchanged. Rye scarce and higher, with small sales at $1.20.
No receipts by Lake.

St. Louis Cotton Market—Dec. 8.

COTTON—Sales of 38 bales at 70@72c. Other articles unchanged.

New Advertisements.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Chicago Orphan Asylum will be held in the Lecture Room of the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street, on Thursday next, Dec. 10th, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing its officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business that may be brought before the Board of Directors. All interested in the welfare of orphans should attend without fail. G. A. SPRINGER, Sec'y.

ONLY $1.75.—A fine Photograph of the birth place of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, framed neatly, for $1.75. At Everitt's, 157 Lake Street. Imperial Vignettes and Cartes de Visite taken at the above gallery cheaper than any in the city. RAY NIAS, Agent.

TEETH! TEETH!!—Extracted Without Pain! By the use of the new Anesthetic. WM. ALBAUGH, Dentist, 54 West Randolph street.

AIR HEATING FURNACES, (BEECHER'S PATENT,) AT BEECHER & PARKER'S, 200 MADISON STREET.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN. By the use of the new Anesthetic—the "Nitrite of Oxygen," or Improved Nitrous Oxid, at the Dental Rooms of Drs. BUSH & NOBLE, 136 Clark street.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood, celebrated for his critical operations on the Eye and Ear, and extraordinary cures of the most obstinate diseases of those delicate organs, continues his practice at No. 126 Randolph street. Dr. U. has devoted twenty-eight years of his professional life to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear, during nine of which he has practiced in Chicago. Artificial Eyes and Ear-Drums inserted.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL FREIGHT DEPARTMENT, CHICAGO, Dec. 5, 1863.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
No Freight will be received at the yard of the Illinois Central Railroad for shipment, until the present accumulation is forwarded. This does not apply to General Merchandise, which will be received and forwarded as usual. ROSS FORSYTH, Gen. Freight Agt.

JOB PRINTING. JOHN W. DEAN, Having purchased the office and interest of Messrs. F. Fulton & Company's Job Office, and added thereto his own material, has now at his new location, 148 LAKE STREET, over Keen's Book Store, unequalled facilities for the execution of all kinds of Book and Job Printing.

Steam to Europe. The Steamship KANGAROO, of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, will sail from New York on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16th, at noon, for Cork and Liverpool. RATES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY: New York to Cork or Liverpool, 1st class ...... [illegible]; New York to Cork or Liverpool, 3d class ...... [illegible]. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets from Liverpool or Cork to Chicago for [illegible] in notes. Sailing ship passage [illegible] to Chicago. Apply to F. A. EMORY, Agent, 68 Clark-st., cor. of Randolph.

SALT.—FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT. [illegible] in good condition at $2.10 per bbl., delivered on cars. Parties in the country sending orders will remit with order, or order through parties here. P. O. Box 618. E. S. JENNINGS, Broker, No. 2 Norton's Block.

FIRST CLASS BUSINESS PAPER and Notes secured by Mortgage or Collaterals wanted. Loans negotiated at the lowest current rates. GREENEBAUM & FOREMAN, Loan and Note Brokers, 41 Clark-st.

O'CALLAGHAN'S NEW DINING SALOON, N. E. Corner Clark and So. Water-Sts., Will open on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, with a free Oyster Supper.

GREEN APPLES AT AUCTION. THIS DAY. Sale commencing at 9½ A.M., at our store 139 Dearborn street, a splendid assortment of New York State Apples, every variety. HORNE, RUSSELL & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW REAL ESTATE FIRM. SAMUEL J. WALKER, Of Covington, Ky., and WILLIAM D. KERFOOT, Late with Thomas B. Bryan, Esq., have formed a Co-partnership for the transaction of a General Real Estate Business In Chicago and the Northwest. Property bought, sold and exchanged. Taxes paid in Chicago and all the Northwestern States, and SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO THE INTERESTS OF NON-RESIDENTS. Office 89 Washington Street.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS, CARBON AND KEROSENE OIL, 175 Lake Street.

New Advertisements.

CHICAGO GIFT BOOK HOUSE, 113 RANDOLPH STREET, UNDER THE MUSEUM.
At this old and popular House can be found a fine assortment of Books suitable for the Holidays. By buying early you have a fresh stock to select from, and avoid the crowd that throng the Book Stores late in the season.
JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS.
JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS.
JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS.
JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS.
H. R. ENOCH, 38 South Water street, with an Album received a Breakfast Castor.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
[illegible] and then come to us, we will satisfy them that we are selling a Good Album for Less money than any other dealer in the city.
RICH GIFT BOOKS AND ANNUALS.
RICH GIFT BOOKS AND ANNUALS.
RICH GIFT BOOKS AND ANNUALS.
RICH GIFT BOOKS AND ANNUALS.
School Commissioner EBERHART paid us $1.25 for "Letters to the Joneses," and was given a Butter Dish.
FAMILY BIBLES.
FAMILY BIBLES.
FAMILY BIBLES.
FAMILY BIBLES.
Persons in the country can have sent them any Book they may see advertised, and with it a fine Gift, by sending us the advertised price of the work. Remember, our store is directly under the Museum. Send stamp for Price List and Terms to Agents. T. W. MARTIN, 113 RANDOLPH STREET.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
FLAVORING EXT'TS, HAIR BRUSHES,
TAYLOR'S MUSTARD, TOILET SPONGES,
COXE'S GELATINE, FLESH BRUSHES,
FRENCH CHOCOLATE, HAND MIRRORS,
FRESH TAMARINDS, COLD CREAM,
BISCOTINE COCOA, FINE POMADES,
CRIMSON GELATINE, THERMOMETERS,
CREAM OF TARTAR, HONEY SOAPS,
PURE SALAD OIL, FINE RAZORS,
STUART'S CANDIES, BIRD SEED,
PURE ARROW ROOT, POCKET KNIVES,
FEATHER DUSTERS, RODGERS' SCISSORS,
CHAMOIS SKINS, COLOGNE WATER.
The very best Goods obtainable. BLISS & SHARP, DRUGGISTS. 144 LAKE STREET.

JUVENILE BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. We have on hand the largest assortment of Children's Books in the city, consisting, in part, of the following popular series of Tales and Histories. ROLLO BOOKS. New Edition—The Goldart Series. ABBOTT'S AMERICAN HISTORIES, THE ROSE MORTON SERIES, THE HARLIE STORIES, PETER PARLEY'S STORIES, OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT STORIES, WALTER'S TOUR IN THE EAST. And a splendid stock of Colored Toy Books, All of which we are selling lower than any house in the city. McNALLY & CO., 81 Dearborn street.

JULIUS BAUER & CO., 99 SOUTH CLARK AND 89 Washington Street, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF Musical Instruments and Strings, Having connection with manufacturing houses in Paris, Berlin, Leipsic, London, and other European Cities.

JULIUS BAUER & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE First Premium Gold Medal Piano, MANUFACTURED BY WM. KNABE & Co., in Baltimore. The Pianos have the highest recommendation from S. Thalberg, L. M. Gottschalk, G. Satter, M. Strakosch, H. Vieuxtemps, and other first-class pianists. PIANOS. A. H. GALE & CO., BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., SOEBBLER & SCHMIDT, And other first-class makers. PRIZE PATENT MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, ORGANS, ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED BY JULIUS BAUER & CO., 99 South Clark AND 89 WASHINGTON STREET CHICAGO, ILL.

WHOLESALE. I am now receiving from New York, by express, in addition to my former stock, the BEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL GRADES OF CLOTHING, TO BE FOUND IN THIS CITY, WHICH I AM NOW OFFERING FOR CASH ON The Very Lowest Margin, TO THE WESTERN TRADE. Rooms No. 52 Lake street, corner of Wabash avenue, and 19 Lake street. ASAHEL PIERCE.

SECOND-HAND SAFES At Great Bargains, All taken in exchange for our GREAT AMERICAN [illegible]. F. W. PRATT, 13 LaSalle-st.

LEATHER BELTING MANUFACTURED, and warranted to give satisfaction, at 18 Lake street, (up-stairs). W. H. WHITMARSH.

New Advertisements.

REMOVAL. In contemplation of our change of location to the new first class marble front stores, 19 & 21 Lake Street, On or about the 1st of January next. We invite an examination of our UNEQUALLED ASSORTMENT of SEASONABLE GOODS. We shall offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN PRICES upon desirable JOB LOTS, To reduce our stock. Buyers will be unable to duplicate our bargains in any other market. BOWEN BROTHERS, 72, 74 & 76 LAKE STREET.

HOLIDAY GOODS. FINE, BEAUTIFUL AND RARE NOVELTIES. RECENT IMPORTATIONS. ELEGANT VASES, MANTLE ORNAMENTS, PUNCH BOWLS, LIQUOR CASES, CIGAR STANDS, GLOVE BOXES, WRITING DESKS, JEWEL CASES AND STANDS, DRESSING CASES, BRONZES. Every grade of China, Terra Cotta, Bisque, Wedgewood, Parian and Lava Articles. Also, a superb stock of Silver Plated Goods, OF THE BEST QUALITY. An early selection very desirable. An examination alone will satisfy. Prices as low as any house in the country. BOWEN BROTHERS, IMPORTERS, &c., 72 Lake Street.

New Music Book. PARLOR LUTE.
In presenting this work to the music-loving public, we have aimed to suit the taste of the most fastidious, and, at the same time, have selected some of the more simple and easy Melodies, bringing it within the range of beginners, as well as more advanced Singers. The PARLOR LUTE is (as its name indicates) intended more particularly for the social circle. We trust it will find a welcome at the fireside of the many, these long winter evenings, whose husbands, brothers, and friends are off to the battlefield, and help to while away the long and tedious hours until this "cruel war is over." The work contains Songs, both social and patriotic, Glees and Quartettes, which are entirely new, and have never before been published in book form. This brings a valuable amount of music within reach of the masses, at such low rates, that the poorest may sing and be happy. It contains twenty pieces of music, (arranged with Piano-Forte accompaniment,) which, are published in sheet form, any one of which is worth the price of the book. The following list of beautiful Songs will be found among its pages:
Mingle, Jingle ...... by R. S. Taylor.
Mother, is the Battle Over ...... by Benedict Roefs.
Slave's Appeal ...... by J. P. Webster.
Let Independence be our Boast, "
One Flag or no Flag ...... by R. P. Robbins.
The Union Cause is Gaining Ground, or That's So Too ...... by J. P. Webster.
Soldier to his Mother ...... "
Our Soldier ...... "
The Plains of Tennessee ...... by T. M. Towne.
Sleigh-Ride Song ...... by R. T. Custis.
Farmer's Boy ...... by J. W. Hutchinson. (Of the celebrated Hutchinson Family.)
Zula Zong ...... by J. P. Webster.
Dying Minstrel ...... by S. Wesley Martin.
We Wait Beneath the Furnace Blast, by T. Martin Towne.
Rain on the Roof ...... by James G. Clark.
Under the Ice ...... by T. Martin Towne.
Tilda McHale, a new and beautiful Irish Song, by S. Wesley Martin.
Ellen Gray ...... by A. C. Jillson.
Little Harry, the Drummer Boy, by S. Wesley Martin.
FIRST VERSE.
Our poor Little Harry is laid down to rest,
In the shade of the green willow tree;
Where oft in the summer he loved well to roam,
With his playmates so merry and free.
He fell 'neath the banner he cherished so dear
As to follow it far to the fray,
Where loud boomed the cannon 'mid shouts of brave men,
And the sabres in true hands did play.
CHORUS.
Sleep on! Sleep on! Soft be your rest;
Our pride and our joy, peaceful and sweet,
Little Harry, the drummer boy.
Jennie Maud, or the Old Farm Cottage, by J. P. Webster.
The above work is published by H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILL. To whom all orders must be addressed; and will be sent by mail, post-paid, to any address, upon the receipt of 30 cents, postage currency. Price per doz., $3.00. And a liberal discount made on quantities. Editors of the country papers copying the above notice and calling attention to the same editorially, will be entitled to a copy of the work, which will be sent as soon as a copy of said notice is received by us. H. M. HIGGINS, Publisher.

HEADQUARTERS FOR GENTS AND BOYS LINEN COLLARS, 73 Randolph Street, up-stairs. Over McGrath's Paper Store. The best made at $2.50 and $3.00 per dozen; 1 half dozen at the same rate. Call and examine. It pays.

CANDIDATE FOR CORONER. H. Deal, one of the old settlers of Cook County, at the solicitation of many friends is a candidate for the above office at the ensuing election, which takes place on the 15th inst.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.—A treatise on the NATURE OF VITAL ELECTRICITY in health and disease, with plain instructions in the uses of Artificial Electricity as a curative agent. BY DR. E. J. FRASER. A Work Simple, Practical and Useful. Just published and for sale by C. G. HALSEY, 138 Clark street. Price 25 cents.

GEO. G. POPE, Wholesale Oil and Lamp Dealer, 129 CLARK STREET.

Wrought Iron Pipe AND FITTINGS FOR SAME. A full stock by R. T. CRANE & BRO., 122, 124 and 126 West Lake street.

New Advertisements.

U. S. 5-20's. We shall continue until further advices from the Treasury Department, to receive subscriptions AT PAR for the United States 5-20 Year Six Per Cent Bonds, Both Principal and Interest Payable in Gold. INTEREST WILL COMMENCE ON DAY OF SUBSCRIPTION AND RECEIPT OF MONEY. Bonds delivered at our office, or on the line of the American or United States Express Companies, within eight or ten days from the date of subscription, free of expense. Parties can send currency in amounts of $50 and upwards, free of charge, by marking packages "5-20 Bonds." Treasury Notes or New York Exchange received at par. Also, U. S. Depository Certificates, payable to the order of JAY COOKE, Sub-Agent. Commissions allowed to banks and National Banks, in which case subscribers will pay their own express charges. PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Bankers and Agents for Five-Twenty Loan, corner of Clark and South Water streets.

WEBSTER, MARSH & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, AND RUBBER GOODS, 67 Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

RICH HOLIDAY PRESENTS. The Largest, Most Useful and Valuable Assortment of PRESENTATION GOODS Ever offered in Chicago, at 117 LAKE STREET, Consisting in part of Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, Coral, Cameo, Pearls, New Patterns Silver Goods, Plated Ware, Parlor Clocks, Oil Paintings, Bronzes and Parian Work, Opera Glasses, Fans, Card Cases, and a thousand articles of beauty and luxury. Those in search of presents should not fail to visit this popular and attractive store. JAMES H. HOES.

NEW BOOKS. LES MISERABLES. By Victor Hugo, price $1.50. PECULIAR. By Epes Sargent. [illegible] Sent free by mail on receipt of above price. Address SAMFORD & BALDWIN, 13 Lake-st., Chicago, Illinois. All the above books for sale or loaned to read at our BRANCH CHEAP BOOK STORE, 121 and 123 MONROE STREET, Between the Post Office and Clark street. SAMFORD & BALDWIN, 13 Lake street and 121 and 123 Monroe street.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, FOR THE HOLIDAYS. AT STRYKER & CO.'S, 141 Lake Street, Until the 1st of January, 1864! We shall offer our extensive stock of the above Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices, Comprising all the Latest Styles of CIRCULARS AND SACQUES, Made from the best materials. BROCHE AND WOOL SHAWLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. We call especial attention to these goods, as we have as extensive a stock as has ever been exhibited in the West, and have determined to sell them WITHOUT REGARD TO COST OR VALUE. New Styles of Dress Goods, Just received. [illegible] THE LARGEST STOCK OF BALMORAL SKIRTS In the city. [illegible] Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, [illegible] Call and examine our Goods before purchasing. STRYKER & CO., 141 LAKE STREET.

IMMEDIATE CURE OF CERTAIN Maladies, assuming a terrible aspect, by personally consulting DR. H. A. BARROW, Of New York, Proprietor of Triesemar, &c., &c. He may be consulted at the TREMONT HOUSE, until December the 15th, [illegible] TRIESEMAR. [illegible]

METAL WAREHOUSE. TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, TINNERS' STOCK. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO. 199 & 201 Randolph Street.

AMBER SYRUP, MADE FROM Apple juice by the same process that Sorghum Syrup is made from the Cane juice. It is far superior to the common boiled Cider. [illegible] S. P. STANLEY.

ORIENTAL POWDER CO. Offer for sale a superior quality of GUNPOWDER. [illegible]

BURGLARS ARE ABOUT. Look out for them, you who have the old style of safes [illegible] Great American Safes, WITH BURGLAR PROOF CHESTS. [illegible] F. W. PRATT, 13 LaSalle-st.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1863.

PRESIDENTIAL [illegible] OF THE "CONSERVATIVE CHAPS."

The "[illegible] conservative chaps," those old Silurians contemporary with the Zeuglodon, [illegible], originating in the same era with that long-tailed lizard, but more fortunate than he in living longer; fossils of the old red sandstone formation, to be immortalized by some future Hugh Miller; contemporaries of Noah, Julius Cæsar, Ponce de Leon, Christopher Columbus, Queen Elizabeth, Aaron Burr and Benedict Arnold, who saw the deluge, the conquest of Gaul, the fountain of everlasting youth in Florida, roistering nights in the Mermaid and the tea-party in Boston Harbor; venerable representatives who stand as the types of all times, countries, faunas and floras; tortoises crusted with a shell of pre-Adamite theories and traditions; men who stood upon the apices of the Pyramids when Napoleon informed his soldiers that forty centuries looked down upon them; these conservative chaps had a meeting to nominate a President the other day at Cincinnati. To the antiquarian it was a suggestive sight, calling up reminiscences of those days when men's thoughts were written in Gothic, Doric and Ionic capitals and chapiters instead of the printed page; of the days before Watt studied the tea-kettle, Fulton the paddle wheel, and Franklin the lightning. Prof. James Dale Owen, the erratic geologist of Dubuque and the Lasalle coal basin, would have gone into raptures at the specimens while he picked their pockets of their red bandannas.

There was Garret Davis of Kentucky, and covered with the imbricated scales of [illegible]; Gen. Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, whom Carl Schurz pricked through and through, the other day, with his epistolary lance; J. Scott Harrison, of Ohio, who went to seed long ago, unworthy son of a worthy sire; Hamilton Pope, Brunner and Cleveland, Kentucky chaps, firmly convinced that Kentucky is the United States and the rest of the world an insignificant selvage that ravelling out; Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, a peace, Union, anti-war, anti-pro-slavery Copperhead, astride of the fence, with one eye on the nigger underneath him, and the other on Vallandigham; Washington Hunt, a finely preserved specimen of the New York reptilia, cold, smooth and wriggling; Linus Childs, of Massachusetts, swathed in cotton, and bolt upright in a Quincy granite mummy case; B. Davis Noxon, of Syracuse, a model Old Hunker, who pins his faith to the backs of men dripping with blood under the master's knotted scourge, and women sold to satisfy slaveholders' lusts; Gilbert C. Walker, of Chicago, a youthful fossil of a late formation, petrified only from his cranium to his clavicle, both in blossom and in seed like a sunflower. These, and sundry other ordinary fossils, made up the convention.

Worcester defines a conservative as "one opposed to political changes in the State or Government; a tory." Trench says a tory was "a name properly belonging to the Irish bogtrotters, who, during our civil wars, robbed and plundered, professing to be in arms for the maintenance of the royal cause." That hits our conservatives exactly. They are in favor of existing institutions—that is, Slavery—and opposed to any political change—that is, legislating by constitutional means to remove the foul stain from our national escutcheon. They are tories—that is, professing to be in favor of the Union cause, and by their action throwing stumbling blocks in the way of its progress and attempting to bring the country back to that situation when they talked of liberty in the National Capitol, while gangs of men and women were driven through the streets like cattle, and sold from the auction block in its shadow. These are the men who pompously recited the immortal axioms: "All men are created equal," "that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and then meekly closed their eyes and passed over on the other side, while the slave driver stripped a woman at the block, to be handled by brutal purchasers. They believe in the divine right of slavery and support the churches of the Bishop Hopkinses. When they utter one word for the Union it is drowned in an ocean of slavery ifs and buts. At the approach of any radical idea, of any great truth, of any symptom of progress, they roll themselves up like porcupines, ready to shoot their poisoned quills at the new comer. Their loyalty is never integral or complete, but always conditional. If slavery can be preserved, they go for the Union; if slavery must fall, they wrap their robes about them, and standing on their historic heights, predict the disintegration of the Republic.

With these principles in their minds, the conservative chaps gather together to make a President. The choice is very easily made. There is but one candidate, and that man is the grave-digger of the Chickahominy, George B. McClellan. He commenced his Western Virginia campaign with a bombastic announcement that any uprising of the slaves to secure freedom would be put down with an iron hand. That was conservative. He fought the battle of Antietam because he had to, and then refused to follow it up. That was conservative. He buried the thousands of our brave fellows in the Chickahominy marshes all to no purpose. That was conservative. He waited at Manassas until the last rebel high private had said good bye, and then went in and took possession of the wooden guns. That was conservative. He was ousted from his command, which wasn't conservative, and went to live with copperheads. That was conservative. The copperheads presented him with an elegant brown stone front. He took it. That was conservative. He passed round his hat for dimes among the survivors of Chickahominy. That was conservative. He wrote a letter for his friend, Judge Woodward, to induce the people of the old Keystone State by electing a copperhead, to block the wheels of Government. That was conservative. No man stands to-day a better type of copperhead conservatism than George B. McClellan, but the shrivelled old mummy in the Chicago Museum stands as good a chance of being next President as McClellan. He is for all practical purposes as dead as a herring, and the sooner he and the rest of the conservative chaps are classified, labelled, cased and placed in the Smithsonian Institute, or among the curiosities of the Patent Office at Washington, the sooner will the interests of science be advanced.

FRIGHTFUL NAVAL EXPENSES.

Is the Secretary of the Navy demented? Has he fallen wholly into the clutches of the speculators and contractors of the seaboard? It looks like it. He demands of Congress the [illegible] sum of [illegible] millions of dollars for the ensuing fiscal year, which exceeds the whole [illegible] of the government derived from internal taxes and duties on imports. To what useful purpose can he devote this vast sum? Surely the blockading of half a dozen rebel ports don't require it. The telegraph just brings us news that thirteen [illegible] have recently run the blockade at Wilmington, and the Washington dispatches inform us that the navy now numbers six hundred and [illegible] of war, and yet the port of Wilmington is so blockaded that steamers come and go in and out at pleasure—being scarcely molested! The New York papers give the names of seventy iron clads now completed, many of them of vast size and doubtful utility, and the same papers state that orders have been received at the navy yards to prepare the way for another batch of vessels of tremendous magnitude. They are to be larger than even the Niagara or Puritan! Two [illegible] of iron-clads of seven thousand tons, and two other batches of [illegible] thousand tons [illegible], are just [illegible], and the keels of many more are being laid.

We ask again, what is all this reckless expenditure of public treasure for? These vessels are not intended or calculated to help the Government in its struggle with the rebellion. So far as this war is concerned they are utterly useless. We have more war-ships now than can be manned or employed. The number of men required by the Navy Department to build these ships is so great, that it has excited the labor market of the Eastern cities, causing strikes after strikes for higher and higher wages, in all classes of employment. The navy yards and naval foundries absorb so many men at high rates of pay that volunteers cannot be had for the army or sailors for the navy. The cost of those ships is double what it ought to be; the contractors are amassing vast fortunes, and that is the chief secret of the apparently insane conduct of old daddy Welles. We earnestly call on the Western members of Congress to put a check to this frightful prodigality and wicked waste of the National treasure. The Navy estimate ought to be cut down at least one hundred millions. Let the swindlers and contractors howl, but stop this wholesale cheating and squandering.

☞ If Congress should lay a tax on the issues of the 1,600 shinplaster shops called banks, of not less than six per cent per annum, payable quarterly, the effect would be to drive out of circulation at least two hundred and fifty millions of trash that is now costing the people, for interest and exchange, not a cent less than thirty millions of dollars per year. The vacuum thus created would enable Secretary Chase to issue, say two hundred millions of legal tender "greenbacks" without inflating the currency, and on which the people would have no interest to pay. Here would be a saving of twelve millions of interest, which otherwise must be paid on that sum of borrowed money. Why should not Congress tax the shinplaster issues out of circulation?

☞ If there be a pestilent demagogue in this community it is John Comisky. From the first commencement of a draft, he has constantly studied to oppose it and excite a popular tumult. On Monday night, at the Council meeting, he offered a resolution that the enrollment lists were incorrect and that the Conscription War Fund Committee see to their correction. The communication is almost too ridiculous for consideration. Hasn't the man brains enough to see that it is for this very purpose that the enrollment lists are exposed to the public? That the people may examine the lists and see if they are correct, and report all mistakes to the Board of Enrollment? We sincerely hope that John Comisky's name will be found correct, that he will be drafted and compelled to go. The city will be better off.

☞ Every evil has its compensating good. If the President is suffering from an attack of the small-pox, he has escaped the importunities and pestering of a multitude of bores. It would be a blessing to him if he could have a mild but perpetual attack of *very catching* small-pox. It would keep at a distance a ravenous pack of jackals that almost plague the life out of him.

☞ "Revolutions go to the bottom of things," says Mr. Toombs, of Georgia. True, and this revolution is going to the bottom of slavery; and when it gets there, it will knock the bottom out. In fact, the bottom is all knocked loose already, so that it will hold nothing any longer. These rebels utter many a truth amid all their lying.

Conservatism Improving.

The Pittsburgh *Post*—a copperhead organ with "The Union as it Was" for its motto—has a leader on "The Future of Slavery," which closes as follows:

> We feel satisfied that the future peace of this now bleeding and distracted country, requires the total extinction of slavery among us. We do not allude to its eradication this year or next, or whether it shall disappear in this generation or in the next; our idea is that its final abolition at some fixed period, is necessary for the future peace of this Republic. One of the results of the present rebellion will be the weakening, or, perhaps, destruction of one of the causes—slavery—in the South. With that, will follow the death of Abolition among ourselves. Then, after the terrible experience of the present times, our country will be recreated, and increased civilization, on its luminous wings, will spread the blessings upon a renovated Republic, destined to be the greatest nation upon which the sun has yet shone.

For a bitter copperhead paper this is moving along quite smart in the right direction. For the sake of getting rid of slavery we are willing to see "Abolition" suffer considerably.

FALLEN THROUGH.—The project of marriage between the Count of Flanders and a Brazilian Princess is understood to have fallen through, in consequence of the Count's disinclination to exchange his pleasant bachelor existence in Europe for a residence in the Brazils, with the prospect of hereafter finding himself the consort of an Empress. The King of the Belgians is said to have been very desirous for the match, but he found it impossible to overcome his son's resistance.

☞ The Board of Supervisors of Whiteside county have passed an act granting a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer, to fill the quota of the county under the last call of the President.

☞ One of the ways in the Potomac army of punishing a man found intoxicated is to bury him all but his head, and label him thus—changing the name to suit each case, of course: "Here lies the body of George Marr, who fell dead (drunk) Nov. 17, 1863."

MARRIAGE OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—Hon. A. L. Knapp, M. C., of this District, was married at Chicago on the 24th ult., to Miss Henrietta Knapp, of Chicago.—*Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal.*

☞ E. H. Lansing, a prominent business man of Rockford, and well known throughout Northern Illinois, died in that city last week. He was formerly a resident of Warsaw, N. Y.

☞ Recruiting is progressing well at Ottawa, Illinois. Lieut. Col. M. Lanahan, of the 53d Illinois, has recently enlisted men enough for a company, and another recruiting officer there is quite successful.

☞ The Paris (Illinois) *Valley Blade* comes out for President Lincoln for President at the election in 1864. The *Blade* supported Douglas in 1860.

Twenty Negro Soldiers Belonging to Ullman's Brigade Hung in Louisiana.

[From the Boston Traveler.]

In Tuesday evening's *Traveler* it was stated that Lieut. Coleman and twenty privates (colored) captured in Louisiana, were hung by the rebels. They belong, we understand, to Gen. Ullman's brigade, and were captured on a reconnoisance to Jackson, La., by Col. Logan's Rebel Cavalry. Lieut. Edwin Y. Brown, formerly of the Massachusetts 1st, also attached to this brigade, was taken prisoner at the same time. He lived in East Boston and was a caulker by trade. His fate is unknown.

No report of this sort appeared in the N. O. papers.

The Illness of President Lincoln.

[From the New York World.]

The illness of President Lincoln is, we have reason to believe, a much more serious matter than has generally been suspected. At first it was supposed to be a cold, next a touch of bilious fever; a rash then appeared upon his body, and the disease was pronounced scarlatina; but recently it has leaked out that the real complaint he labors under is small-pox. For some time past the President has received no visitors; even members of the cabinet and personal friends have been excluded from his apartment. The excuse was, that he was writing his message, and could not be interrupted.

We believe we but echo the feeling of the whole country, without distinction of party, in sincerely hoping that the President will soon be restored to health and strength. Men of his habit of body are not usually long-lived, and the small-pox to a man of his age, even when the health is usually good, is a very serious matter. His death at this time would be a real calamity to the country, and would tend to prolong the war. So [illegible] Abraham Lincoln, and restore him to his wonted health and strength.

Incidents at Chattanooga.

[Extract of a Private Letter from an officer.]

A great many prisoners have been brought in. The charge of the army on Mission Ridge astonished Bragg. Breckinridge's headquarters were on the ridge, in full view of our troops. The lady who lives there told our troops the following: "Before you all came up here, I asked General Bragg: 'What are you going to do with me, General?' He says to me, 'Lord! Madame! the Yankees will never dare to come up here.' And," she added with a blubber, "it was not fifteen minutes till you were all around here." A big lot of graybacks were brought in and halted right in front of where I stay. I went to the door and heard the different squads hallooing for their regiment: "Where's the 34th Alabama?" "Is the 18th Georgia here?" "Is there any South Carolina regiment in that crowd?" The last question was politely answered by a big greyback: "G—d d—n your South Carolina regiments; if it hadn't been for you we wouldn't be here."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Meade's Retreat—Illinois and Michigan Canal Improvement—The Speakership—Democratic Candidates Therefor—Illinois Democratic Members—The Claimants—Illinois Democratic Soldiers' Fund—Navy Department—Rumored Retirement of Mr. Welles.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1863.

GEN. MEADE'S RETREAT—COPPERHEAD COMMANDERS.

The talk of the city for the past few days has been the unfortunate *contretemps* of Gen. Meade. To call it by no milder name, it is one of those unmitigated blunders for which this war has been made famous. The pitiful excuses put forward to justify the inglorious retreat are also so silly as to be the laughing stock of the people. The idea that the commander would not fight a battle because he was afraid his wounded would be left to remain on the cold ground, is too foolish for a moment's serious consideration. If this excuse is to be made for not fighting a battle, what is the use of a winter campaign at all? The truth about the matter is, that General Meade lacks vigor, determination, energy and purpose. He is deficient in all those positive qualities necessary for an offensive General. At Gettysburg he had to fight, because compelled to by the circumstances he found himself in; but when it came to follow up his victory, by making it a disaster instead of a mere repulse to the enemy, he and his corps commanders were found wanting. And speaking of his corps commanders, here is where the weakness of Meade's army really is. While Gen. Grant has the ablest corps commanders in the country, viz: Thomas, Sherman, Hooker, &c.—and also a splendid array of division and Brigadier Generals, viz: Palmer, Negley, Turchin, &c.; Gen. Meade has the most inefficient set that can be found in the entire army of the Union under his command. Warren is a fair sort of General, but is in very bad health. Newton and Sikes are copperheads. French is an old fogy and given too much to intoxicating liquors. Sedgwick is the only really good General of the lot; but what can he do when his efforts are neutralized by the weakness and inefficiency of the others. Meade lacks some grave reason for the repeated failures of this army. Just look at the picture it presents. It numbers some 160,000 men of all arms. At least rations have been issued to that number, and this after all the wounded and ineffectives, all that could be spared, had been removed to Washington, Alexandria &c. It must number at the very lowest calculation, 90,000 effective, fighting men. And this, probably the finest and best appointed army on the face of the planet, has been for months advancing and then disastrously retreating before a force, much less than half as large, and not one half as well provided with the material of war.

The feeling against Gen. Meade has become so strong, that his removal is openly discussed upon the streets. It is looked upon as a foregone conclusion. The only question is as to who shall be his successor. Hooker is more generally spoken of than any other General. There is one thing certain, however, (and any General accepting the position of Commander of this army should make it a *sine qua non*,) and that is, that he should have the selection of his own corps commanders. Every one of the Generals named above, with the exception of Sedgwick, it is the opinion of all well informed persons here (and those very near to the President,) should be removed. Until this is done, the army reorganized, and a new base of operations selected, I despair of anything worthy of the country and the cause from the Army of the Potomac.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Messrs Gooding and Preston of the Illinois and Michigan Canal are expected here this session, to urge the improvement of this great national work. In my, and the opinion of other parties from Illinois in this city, an office should be opened here in which maps and plans of the improvement could be exhibited, together with statistics, documents, &c., relating thereto. The room might also be made the headquarters of Illinois members and Illinois and Western people generally in Washington. These eastern people have a very indistinct idea of the West. They look upon the East as the only part of the Union which amounts to anything. This feeling must be removed and the power and importance of the West made to be felt and appreciated. Messrs. Gooding and Preston are just the men to come on here and work for this great improvement. And it certainly requires work, and right down hard work at that. The prejudice against it in the minds of many eastern people is very great, while the Pennsylvanians can see in it nothing but a scheme to still more add to the commercial favor and importance of New York. In this they are entirely mistaken; as any thing which adds to the trade and commerce of the Lakes, and of the cities or country bordering on them, (especially Chicago,) must bring trade and commerce to Pennsylvania, not only in the shape of merchandise in transit, but in the shape of a demand for iron, coal, &c., the peculiar products of that State.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The Pennsylvania delegation has been instructed to vote for Mr. Colfax. This was expected. Mr. Washburne is energetically working, but against their combinations. I predict, that if he is beaten in the race, it will be on account of his untiring devotion to his own State and section. In this, no man in the House excels Mr. Washburne. No man has exhibited such untiring industry and efficiency, so far as western interests are concerned than he. He is fighting all the eastern prejudices, because in his person he represents more prominently than other man our exclusively western interests. Should he be defeated, that defeat should still more strongly attach the people of his own section and State to him.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR SPEAKER.

"Sunset" Cox, of Oho, is here. He was a candidate for Speaker, until the result of the late elections satisfied him that his chances were rendered nil. Mr. Cox does not want to be set up only to be knocked down as quickly, so he is a candidate no longer. I learn that Pendleton, of Ohio, is to be the lamb for the slaughter. He is willing to be sacrificed on the altar of party. He thinks it won't hurt him any.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.

Bill Morrison, Lew Ross, one of the Allens, (it don't matter which) are here. Bill Morrison is the most cheerful of the party. The others are awfully "down in the mouth." Bill thinks, that as the worst has come to the worst, he can now fall back on his military reputation. When that fails to "pull him through," he thinks it will be time enough to despair. Dick Richardson, it is said, thinks the Woods should be kicked out of the party; but that the darn'd concern cannot afford to lose any votes just at this time. He attributes the disaffection of his faithful Lieut. General Singleton and the passage of the twenty-third resolution at Springfield, to their malign influence. The opinion among the leading Democrats here, now is, that there is too much head and entirely too little body to the old party. It wants votes, and where to get them is the great problem to be solved.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC SOLDIERS' FUND.

The tenth has at last come out about the soldiers' fund collected at the "Great Democratic Mass Meeting" of the 17th of June. All the puffing and blowing, newspaper appeals, &c., were only able to bring it up to between ten and fifteen thousand dollars. This is no doubt the utmost amount raised. To this dimension has the one hundred thousand dollars shrunk. But who will dare impugn the love of the Democracy for the soldiers?

NAVY DEPARTMENT—RUMORED RETIREMENT OF MR. WELLES.

There has doubtless been most miserable mismanagement of the Navy Department. With the fleetest merchant marine in the world, we have been unable to build a man-o'-war capable of outstripping the rebel privateers. At the same time it is asserted there are two hundred vessels in the British navy which can overhaul the Alabama. A trial has been going on here for some time, in which Mr. Dickerson, the celebrated [illegible] cut-off man, has been engaged, and the affair has been directed against Mr. Isherwood, Chief Engineer of the navy. In the course of the trial Mr. Isherwood testified that, as a matter of fact and science, it was utterly impossible to increase power in a steam engine by expansion more than eighteen per cent. He also testified that he had been authorized by the Secretary of the Navy to build all the vessels of the navy in accordance with this theory, which he claims to have discovered some four or five years since. Mr. Isherwood on cross-examination however, admitted that if a certain steamer could make eleven knots per hour, or if any engine could turn the wheels of a steamer faster with expanding steam than without it his theory would not be true. On a trial of one of the double enders, which was had here, it turned out that the vessel could turn her wheels one-third faster with expansion than without, and that she burnt one-sixth less coal an hour, when going faster. Mr. Reeder, a builder of Government engines, also testified that any of the United States men-of-war now building would greatly increase their speed by using larger cylinders and cut-off. Thus it has turned out that the theory of Mr. Isherwood, upon which all the vessels of the navy have been built, (at least, all the wooden vessels) amounts to nothing, or rather, is contrary to fact. Here is a huge blunder, which will cost the country millions of dollars, to say nothing of the loss sustained to our commerce, caused by our vessels being unable to cope in speed with the rebel privateers.

In this connection, I learn that Mr. Welles will retire from the Cabinet, and that his place has been offered to Senator J. W. Grimes, of Iowa. The latter gentleman has, however, declined the position.

As to Mr. Isherwood, I am afraid he will come out of this matter without a grease spot of him being left. The case is on trial in the United States Court, Judge Carter presiding. ZETA.

A Suit Against the Government for Two Millions of Dollars.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

We learn that Mr. Milton Whitney, of Baltimore, is here investigating a claim for two millions of dollars made against the Government by certain persons in this city. The claim grows out of an alleged contract made by Postmaster General Hubbard in 1855, and certain other persons, for the benefit of the Mexican Ocean Mail and Transit Company, for the carrying of the mails between New Orleans and San Francisco, through Mexico, by way of Vera Cruz and Acapulco. It is alleged that the company equipped the overland route and made provisions for transporting the mails, when Postmaster General Campbell abrogated the contract; and this claim of two millions is made for damages sustained in consequence. The claim has been before Comptrollers M[illegible] and Taylor, and both Houses of Congress, and other departments of Government, having been made the subject of controversy for the last ten years. Reverdy Johnson and William Curtis Noyes have appeared as counsel for the claimants, and Milton Whitney, of Baltimore, has been retained by the Government to protect its interest. Mr. Whitney has been here during the week taking testimony which, it is understood, will take a considerable time.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

THE BATTLE OF RINGOLD.

Thrilling Incidents of the Fight.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

RINGOLD, GA., Nov. 30, 1863.

We left our bivouac on the summit of Missionary Ridge, on the morning of Thanksgiving Day, and took up our line of march for Grayville, a small station on the Georgia State Railroad, where it was thought we should intercept the rebel forces on the retreat from the Ridge. Sherman was following the enemy through Chickamauga Valley, and very fortunately made his demonstration with such promptitude, and so energetically, that he was able to turn back a large force that was already embarked to go to the assistance of Longstreet. We started in the following order: Cruft in advance followed by Geary, and he by Osterhaus. When a short distance from Rossville, not far from McAfee's Church, we overtook the head of Palmer's column which had crossed the ridge above us, and struck the Grayville road bent upon the same errand as ourselves. Palmer had but one division in advance—Johnson's division, and that led the column followed by Hooker's force, and that by the second division of Palmer's corps.

There was nothing to indicate the presence of an enemy, if we except broken wagons, caissons, and army stores, until we reached Pea Vine Valley. Here we encountered the road to Grayville branches off to the left, while the Ringold road passes over the top of the ridge. Here there was considerable delay in passing the creek, pending which the order of march was changed. Palmer's command was sent to Grayville, and Hooker's to Ringold. It was known that a considerable force had turned up the Grayville road, and hopes were entertained that they might be captured. We knew the enemy were in front of us, for we could see them passing and repassing their camp fires on the ridge beyond. After Palmer had passed and before we could deploy into position, we heard a heavy volley of musketry on the Grayville road, and shortly after one of Gen. Palmer's aids reported that they had run into Stuart's division and captured a battery of artillery, and five hundred prisoners. Stuart himself was wounded but escaped. The rest of the force moved by the flank across the hill and struck the Ringold road about a mile beyond the top of Pea Vine Ridge.

At the edge of the timber, before the bottom of the ridge was reached, we encountered the enemy's rear guard and exchanged shots with them. It took an hour to form the command into line of battle, and it was nearly ten o'clock in the evening before we were able to reach the top of the ridge. Here we went into bivouac in the same camp occupied by Gen. Breckinridge an hour before, and, building a huge fire upon the summit, wrapped ourselves in our blankets and slept in the open air, not uncomfortably, until daylight. During the night a regiment was sent on a mile in advance as picket, but they were undisturbed, except by mounted scouts of the enemy. To-day Gen. Osterhaus had the advance. At the crossing of the Chickamauga one mile from the village of Ringold, the enemy's pickets were driven in. Ringold lies on a broad plain at the foot of a lofty elevation called in this section Taylor's Ridge. The general direction of this range is from north to south, parallel to Pea Vine and Missionary Ridges. Just beyond the village is a gap or gorge in the range, through which the Georgia State railroad and the wagon road passes. The front division advanced upon the town in line of battle, followed by Geary's division similarly deployed. I was with Gen. Cruft in the rear, but hearing occasional shots in front, I rode rapidly forward and found Osterhaus engaging the enemy. The rebels had posted themselves on the crest of the hill to the left of the gap, forming a line a mile long. From where I stood I could easily see the solid columns prepared to dispute the passage. The gap itself was held by a battery of four guns, which, as we advanced, very carelessly dropped their messengers about us.

The foot of the ridge is thickly covered with evergreens and underbrush, in the edge of which the rebel skirmish line was posted. The approach to this chapparal was over cultivated fields, and streets, where, except occasional cottages and fences, there was nothing to break the force of the rebel fire. In crossing these fields our skirmish line received a heavy fire, but they managed to drive in the rebels and secure a lodgment at the base of the mountain. This was accomplished about ten o'clock this morning. From this time until one o'clock, the firing was incessant and terrible. The enemy, secure from our fire behind rocks, trees and breastworks, mercilessly slaughtered our men as they attempted to advance, and compelled them to fall flat upon their faces to avoid the terrible storm which swept over their heads. He had gained wisdom from his experience at Missionary Ridge, and fired low. Wounded men began to be brought from the field, and several of the largest buildings in town were seized for hospitals. The heaviest firing was on the right, near the gap where the battery was posted, and several gallant attempts were made to capture it, all of which were bloodily repulsed. Geary's division was brought forward, and joined Osterhaus in the assault. Several charges were made to gain the crest of the hill, and at one time our men were allowed to get within a few rods of the top, when the rebels rose from their faces and delivered a fearful volley into the ranks, and compelled them to retire. In the assault referred to, on the left, the 7th Ohio was terribly cut up. Every officer was killed and wounded, except one Captain, and fifty-nine men were killed outright. The 13th Illinois also suffered severely. The battle had been raging for two hours before we were able to bring artillery to bear, they having been left a long distance in the rear. About noon, however, several batteries were brought up and quickly placed in position. It did not take many minutes to silence the battery in the gorge. With the battery came Gen. Palmer's corps from Grayville, which immediately took up position on the left, fronting the ridge. I should have said that, during the pendency of the fight, Gen. Cruft had arrived and taken position in battle order on the right. After the arrival of Palmer, the firing gradually ceased, and the rebels abandoned the ridge and the gap, leaving us the victory.

Our loss was quite severe, in the aggregate exceeding five hundred men, of whom nearly one-half were killed. The hospital reports will show an aggregate of two hundred and seventy-five wounded, generally very seriously. This is a much lighter loss than was at first supposed. The first reports led us to expect a loss of at least one thousand. The loss of officers is very heavy, particularly in Geary's division.

The following are the names of a few of them:

Colonel Creighton, 7th Ohio, killed; Lieut. Col. Crane, do do; Lieut. Krine, do do; Adjt. Baxter, do do; Lieut. McKay, do, wounded; Lieut. Neeper do do; Lieut. Spencer, do do; Capt. Bradon, do do; Lieut. Jones, do do; Capt. Lockwood do do; Lieut. Baum, do do; Lieut. Browne, do do; Capt. McLallan, do do.

This regiment went in with three hundred men, and after the assault a Captain was commanding sixty men,—all he could muster of the regiment.

The 13th Illinois lost, in killed, Major Bushnell, and in wounded, Lieut. Col. Partridge, Capt. Blanchard and Capt. Beardsley, the latter in the arm and eye. Capt. Davis, of the 147th Pennsylvania, was seriously wounded.

I regret that I cannot give you fuller lists of the casualties, but the removal of the wounded, able to be removed, to Chattanooga, renders it impossible to do so just yet. The lists will soon be furnished me complete by commanding officers of regiments.

Horrid Murder of a Young Lady in White County, Illinois.

GRAYVILLE, White County, Ill. Dec. 3.—A most atrocious murder was perpetrated near this place to-day, upon the person of a Miss H. Hallum, who was teaching school some two miles from her father's residence. She started to the school this morning, and failing to reach there, her friends became alarmed, who, upon searching for her, found her body in the woods, a short distance from the road.

Some fiend in human shape had probably committed the deed to gratify his fiendish passions. No clue to the murderer has yet come to light.

Miss Hallum was a young lady highly respected by all who knew her, and her sad fate has cast a gloom over this community. I trust the incarnate fiend who perpetrated the foul deed will be brought to justice.

Recruiting in Kane County.

GENEVA, Ill., Dec. 7, 1863.

Volunteering is going on bravely in Kane county. On Saturday last a spirited meeting was held at the Court House, presided over by Judge Wilson, at which resolutions were passed unanimously recommending the Board of Supervisors to vote one hundred dollars bounty to each volunteer. A County Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of Judge Wilson, Hon. S. S. Mann, of Burlington; Col. E. S. Joslyn, of Elgin; Charles Wheaton, Esq., of Aurora; and Mr. Babcock, of Blackberry. The quota of this county will be filled up within the next fifteen days.

—A New York letter says: "Parties in a position to know something about it, say that Gunther spent about $50,000 to carry the election, Boole about $30,000, and Blunt not less than $25,000. Total, $105,000."

—The Smith family is numerous in Baltimore. There are 630 persons of that name recorded in the city directory just issued. The Browns stand next, numbering 397; and the Joneses third, numbering 258. The city has 160 churches, 149 stationed ministers, 304 physicians, and 387 commission merchants.

—The formation of a Crossing-Sweepers' Society is proposed in London. The object is to make a discrimination between the deserving and undeserving little folks who ply brooms.

—Geo. Wm. Curtis, the popular lecturer, was robbed at Elmira, the other day, of his carpet bag, containing wearing apparel, and a bran new lecture on "Political Infidelity." A provoking mishap.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1863.

[illegible]

Gold experienced a decline to-day. The range in New York, as telegraphed to James Boyd, of this city, was as follows: [illegible], closing at Second Board at [illegible].

In Milwaukee on Monday money was scarce, though the stringency was not so general as a few days earlier.

In St. Louis, on Saturday, monetary affairs were quite active. There was a great scarcity of Treasury Notes, and a great abundance of Eastern exchange. [illegible]

The First National Bank in the city of Baltimore was organized on Wednesday. President, Hon. Thos. Swann; Directors, Thomas Swann, John Clark, Columbus O'Donnell, Johns Hopkins, Benjamin Deford, Wm. J. Albert, Wm. E. Hooper, Thos. Kelso and Horace Abbott. One million one hundred and ten thousand dollars have been subscribed.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1863.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The leading characteristic of the past week has been the unusual closeness of the money market. With unprecedentedly heavy receipts of Hogs and Cattle, and liberal receipts of all kinds of produce, the banking facilities of the city have been narrowed down to scarcely the requirements of an [illegible]. It is truly [illegible] that Chicago, the greatest pork, beef and grain market in the United States [illegible].

The general grain market during the week has ruled dull, and we note a decline in prices of [illegible]. Highwines, under an active speculative demand, stimulated by the prospect of a heavy duty being imposed by Congress, have advanced [illegible] per gallon.

The Provision market during the week has been firm, but inactive. Lard advanced [illegible]; but the improvement is not well sustained, and it closes dull. Other products have been firmer, but buyers hold off, and comparatively little has changed hands.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce during the past week.

The following table shows the receipts during the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
G & C U R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R I R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I C R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C B & Q R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N W R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A & St L R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Air Line R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

To-day the general markets ruled quiet and easier, the stringency in money still acting as a drag on every article of trade and commerce.

The Provision market was less active, and prices ruled rather easier. Mess Pork was entirely neglected—there being no inquiry whatever. Prime Mess Pork was offered at $13.75 without buyers. There was nothing done in English Meats, and prices are entirely nominal. Green Hams were sold at 7½c, and Green Sides at [illegible]. A lot of 10,000 pcs Long Cut Green Hams sold at [illegible] from the block, and 300 tcs Pickled Hams were sold at [illegible]; but the demand is light. Lard was dull, and yesterday's prices were not maintained [illegible] for prime city Leaf, and 11c for No. 1 Lard.

The market for dressed Hogs was tolerably active and without material change in price—sales ranging from [illegible]—the most of the good lots selling at $5.50 and $5.60, dividing on 200 lbs.

Flour was dull, as it has been for a week past. Wheat declined [illegible] per bushel, with sales of only [illegible] bushels [illegible]; the market closing quiet.

The demand for corn was very light and prices fell [illegible], with sales of [illegible] bushels [illegible].

Oats declined 1c per bushel, with considerable activity—about [illegible] bushels having changed hands, at [illegible] for No. 1, and [illegible] for No. 2 Oats in store. Oats in Barrels were sold at [illegible] delivered.

Rye was in but limited demand, and we notice a decline of 1c per bushel—with light sales of No. 1 at [illegible]. Barley declined [illegible]—No. 2 selling at $1.26.

The market for Highwines was active and excited—about 1,500 barrels having changed hands at [illegible].

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1863.

HOGS—The receipts of Hogs at the various yards during the day amount to about [illegible], and the total of sales to [illegible]. So great a disproportion between the sales and receipts has been quite unusual in the hog trade during the present season, and inevitably leads to the conclusion that the market has been more than ordinarily quiet. This has been the case especially at the Fort Wayne and Southern yards, from the fact that there has been scarcely any buyers in attendance. At Sherman's yards a fair amount of business has however been done, and at higher prices than have been realized before during the present season. The range of prices has been also generally high, ranging from [illegible], and the bulk of sales has been at [illegible]. The general run of hogs sold has been of very superior qualities. We especially notice the following lots: Ninety-five sold by Young & Co at Fort Wayne Yards, fed by Joshua and Thomas Moffat, Cedar county, Iowa, Berkshire breed, averaging [illegible] lbs and sold at [illegible]. [illegible] fed by Hopley, and [illegible] fed by [illegible] both of Napoleon, Bureau County, Illinois, [illegible] Chester Whites, averaging [illegible] lbs and sold at Sherman's Yards, to Cragin & Co at [illegible]. Although so small an amount of business has been done to-day, still [illegible]. The market is not, however, so firm, excepting for very extra qualities, the demand for which is above the present supply.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE.—The receipts at the various yards amount to about 1,500 head of Beef Cattle, and the entered sales to [illegible], at prices ranging from [illegible]. There has been an exceedingly active demand for shipping grades, and the market rules very firm at previous quotations. The purchases made to-day by packers have been smaller than usual, but the general demand is fully equal to and in excess of the present supply. In the sales to-day we especially note a drove of 109 three year old Illinois Steers fed by Mr. McPherson at Dwight, and sold by him at the Fort Wayne Yards to Rosenthal, the average weight being [illegible] lbs, at [illegible]; being one of the best droves offered for some time.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

For the Week Ending Dec. 8th, 1863.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1863.

The following tables show the receipts during the week, and since the first of January, with comparative statistics.

Receipts of Lumber, Shingles, Lath, etc., for the week ending Dec. 8th, 1863, compared with the two previous years:

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Lumber, feet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, pcs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber, feet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Posts, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Receipts of Lumber, Shingles, Lath, &c., from Jan. 1st to Dec. 8th, 1863, for three years:

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Lumber, feet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, pcs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber, feet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Posts, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LUMBER.—The receipts of cargoes during the past week shows a further decrease on the weekly supply for the season, and too plainly indicates that the termination of the present season for the importation of Lumber is pretty close at hand. Now that cargoes are more difficult to get hold of, there is a more active demand, and from all appearances better prices are being paid by 50c@$1.00 than last week. The docks are all full or considerably more would be required.

SALES OF CARGOES DURING THE WEEK.

Cargo brig Geneva, from Grand River, [illegible] feet mixed at [illegible].

Cargo schr. Challenge, from Grand River, mostly strips, [illegible] feet, at [illegible].

[illegible]

SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo Grand River lumber, boards and strips at [illegible].

[illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1863.

FREIGHTS—There is nothing doing in Lake freights—navigation being now closed for the season. The following are the rates by railroads: [illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

CORN MEAL—[illegible]

MILL STUFFS—[illegible]

WHEAT—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped [illegible]. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the week: [illegible]

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN WHEAT DURING THE WEEK. [illegible]

There is a limited demand for Red Winter Wheat, but the offerings are light, and we quote the market entirely nominal at the close as follows: [illegible]

CORN—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped [illegible]. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past week: [illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

ALCOHOL—[illegible]

ASHES—[illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—[illegible]

BEANS—[illegible]

BAGGING—[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

CANDLES—Market continues very active, and firm at former quotations. [illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

COOPERAGE—[illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—[illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

FURS—[illegible]

FISH—LAKE FISH—[illegible]

FRUITS—GREEN APPLES—[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—[illegible]

FEATHERS—[illegible]

GAME—[illegible]

GREASE—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

HONEY—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

DRESSED HOGS—[illegible]

IRON—[illegible]

PIG IRON—[illegible]

LIME AND STUCCO—[illegible]

LEAD AND SHOT—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OIL CAKE—[illegible]

CARBON OIL—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

PAINTS—[illegible]

POWDER—[illegible]

POULTRY—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

BEEF PRODUCT—[illegible]

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN BARREL PORK DURING THE WEEK. [illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

SOAP—[illegible]

STARCH—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SALERATUS—Market steady and in fair supply. [illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SYRUPS—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

WOODEN WARE—[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS—[illegible]

Review of the New York Grocery Market. [illegible]

Foreign Commercial. [illegible]

New York Salt Market—Dec. 7. [illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED [illegible]

CLEARED [illegible]

Special Notices.

Hudson's Unrivalled Tooth Paste. [illegible]

[illegible]'s Pills. [illegible]

Whooping Cough and Croup. [illegible]

Dr. James. [illegible] SKILLFUL TREATMENT. [illegible] CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

Dr. Bigelow. [illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! [illegible]

A Physiological view of Marriage. [illegible]

Drs. W. & J. Hunter & Von Roden. [illegible]

Truths that Defy Competition. [illegible]

Piles! Piles!! Dr. Witfield's Vegetable Pills [illegible]

Express Lines.

1863.

Western Transportation Company

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS

[illegible]

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

—ALSO—

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

[illegible]

J. W. TUTTLE,

GENERAL WESTERN AGENT.

NEW FREIGHT EXPRESS LINE.

PLATTSMOUTH, GLENWOOD,

COUNCIL BLUFFS & EDDYVILLE.

[illegible] BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER, AND Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads, [illegible]

Lallemand's Specific.

LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

For Sale by all Druggists. Price, One Dollar per Bottle. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

HILTON'S CEMENT.—[illegible]

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, Mass. [illegible]

MUNN & COMPANY, Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Publishers of the Illustrated "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," [illegible]

SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE. Family Soap Maker. [illegible] Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. [illegible]

ARCHITECTURE.—[illegible]

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE YOURSELF INVISIBLE? [illegible]

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. [illegible]

Hardware.

LYON, SHORB & CO., SLIGO AND TYRONE IRON STORE, No. 2[illegible] North Second Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. [illegible]

Special Notices.

Hadden's Unrivalled Tooth Powder.

Hostetter's Pills.

Whooping Cough and Croup.

Dr. Jamieson,

Truths that Defy Competition.

Piles! Piles!! Dr. Biddle's Vegetable Pills

Express Lines. 1868.

Western Transportation Company

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

ALSO—

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

Miscellaneous.

HILTON'S CEMENT

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MUNN & COMPANY,

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

SAPONIFIER,

OR

CONCENTRATED LYE

Family Soap Maker.

ARCHITECTURE.

J. F. L.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE

For the Army.

RECRUITS FOR OLD REGIMENTS.

Veteran Volunteers, $402 Bounty and Premium.

All other Recruits, $302 Bounty and Premium.

Wholesale Houses.

1863. Fall Trade. 1863.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES

80 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

As Low as can be Bought

RAWSON & BARTLETT.

GAY, HANENKAMP & ED-WARDS,

(Successors to Edward J. Gay & Co.,)

ST. LOUIS, MO.,

OFFER FOR SALE

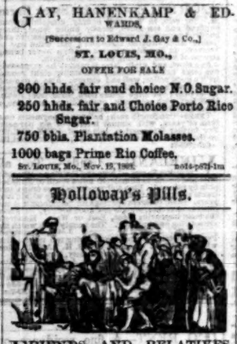
800 hhds. fair and choice N. O. Sugar.

250 hhds. fair and Choice Porto Rico Sugar.

750 bbls. Plantation Molasses.

1000 bags Prime Rio Coffee.

Holloway's Pills.



FRIENDS AND RELATIVES

OF THE

BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

AND

OINTMENT.

Sick Headache and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers,

Coughs and Colds Affecting Troops

Volunteers, Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

For Wounds, Either Occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet Sores or Bruises,

CAUTION.

City Notices.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1863.

THE STUFFED OWL.

There's a grave old owl sits day and night
On a small plain tree, by the parlor door,
And everyone says, as they pass in sight,
"How natural stuffed that owl looks!"
As though he hoped he should have it again.

A Consensus goes in the ladie bower
Discussing, for the seventieth time,
Their last conquest and its overdose
Of ringlets and minds in the evening air;
Current horror from the rooms above;
Moans of wrath, and whispers of love—

He minds them not; but he never loses
His stormy eyes or his method hard;
While the daylight endures, or the gas light burns,
No lodger or waiter is out of his ken;
But outwardly calm as a God from Mind
To the noisy presence of human kind.

A white-faced clock in a vanished case,
Ticks a tongue which slaves through it coffin slide,
From the Parlor to the Cellar and Stairs
Exclusive to death over every side.
Only I don't despair stops the motion clock;
And the owl starts up at the slowest click.

He flutters down from his noiseless perch,
As softly as light through the fairies glass;
Intent as a person in command of a shade,
Or Nebuchadnezzar in search of fresh grass;
And scrapes away down the passage boards
Where horse's stand guard by the bed-room doors.

From every hole below, a timid espouse,
And tells the pearl of the slaughter'd kin—
His hopes and desperate, his silences and tears,
His brilliant breath and his sharper chin.
The owl hears all with a cold surprise,
While the freedom and brightness his large brown eyes.

At dawn he retires a horrified bird,
And sits all day in an endless maze,
Thinking, upwinking, of what he has heard,
Ingenious and dark as the Sphinx always.
Mustagand starling till daylight is done,
And leaves him as puzzled as when he began.

Oh! the brains heart! the human soul!
Complicate, subtle, and strong of limb;
Go, guess our riddle. The confusion toll,
One passion and guess, their conceptions

I am weary of hearing to college and cowl;
The physics life—I shall wait for the owl.

THE BATTLE OF CHATTANOOGA.

Official Record of the Progress of the Struggle.

In the official *Army and Navy Gazette* for last week we find the official bulletins from Generals Grant and Thomas, in consecutive order, printed as they were received by the War Department. Some of them have not before been published for prudential reasons, sentences were excluded from those which were, as a careful reading will show. As a succinct record of the great contest we therefore print them entire:

FROM GEN. GRANT.

[Received 6:40 p. m., Nov. 23, 1863.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., 3 p. m., Nov. 24, 1863.

Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Gen. THOMAS' troops attacked the enemy's left at 1 p. m. to-day, carried the line of rifle-pits running over the knoll twelve hundred yards in front of Wood's fort, and are now fighting for the right of it, taking about 250 prisoners besides killed and wounded; our loss small. The troops moved under fire with all the precision of troops on parade. Thomas' troops will intrench themselves, and hold their position until daylight, when Sherman will join the attack from the north end of Chattanooga, and a decisive battle will be fought.

U. S. GRANT, Major General.

FROM GEN. THOMAS.

[Received by cipher 10:30 p. m., Nov. 25.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863—12 m.

Major Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Yesterday, at half past 12, Granger's and Palmer's corps, supported by Hazen's, were advanced directly in front of our fortifications, drove in the enemy's pickets, and carried the line of rifle-pits between Chattanooga and Chico creeks. We captured 9 commissioned officers and about 180 enlisted men. Our loss small.

To-day Hooker, in command of Grant's division, and his corps, Osterhaus' division, 15th corps, and two brigades of the 14th corps, carried the heights of Lookout Mountain, with smallloss on our side, and a loss to the enemy of 500 or 600 prisoners killed and wounded not reported.

There has been constant fighting from 12 o'clock until after night, but our troops gallantly carried every attempt to retake the position. Sherman crossed the Tennessee at daylight this morning, at the mouth of South Chickamauga, with three divisions of the 15th corps, one division 14th corps, and the entire artillery of the Army of the Tennessee.

Gen. Grant has ordered a general advance in the morning. Our success so far has been complete, and the behavior of the troops admirable.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Major-General.

FROM GEN. GRANT.

[Received 4 a. m., 26th.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863—5 p. m.

Major General Halleck:

The fight to-day progressed favorably. Sherman carried the end of Missionary Ridge, and the right is now at the Tunnel and left on Chickamauga creek. Troops from Lookout Valley carried the point of the mountain, and now hold the ravine slope and point high up. I cannot yet tell the amount of casualties, but our loss is not heavy. Over 2,000 prisoners have been taken, including a small number have fallen into our hands from Missionary Ridge.

U. S. GRANT, Major General.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

[Received 10 p. m.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863—7½ p. m.

Major Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

All along the battle lasted from early dawn till dark this evening. I believe I am not pessimistic in regard to the complete victory of Hooker on Lookout Mountain top, all the rifle-pits in Chattanooga Valley, and Missionary Ridge entire, save the centre and none held by us.

I have no idea of fighting Bragg here to-morrow.

U. S. GRANT, Major Gen. Comd'g.

FROM GEN. THOMAS.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., 7 o'c. p. m., 1863.

To Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The operations of to-day have been more successful than yesterday, having carried Missionary Ridge from end to end, and the railroad tunnel, with a comparatively small loss on our side, consisting about forty pieces of artillery, a large quantity of small arms, and a garrison of 4,000 men, besides the arms in the hands of the prisoners. We captured two thousand prisoners, of whom two hundred were officers, including one from Colonels down.

We will pursue the enemy in the morning. The conduct of officers and soldiers is everything that could be expected. Missionary Ridge was carried simultaneously at six different points.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen.

FROM GEN. GRANT.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 27, 1863—1 A. M.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

General Davis, commanding division 14th corps, operating with Gen. Sherman, gained possession of Missionary Ridge on the left, capturing artillery and prisoners and sweeping the ridge to the Rossville road, came upon the enemy's cavalry at Rossville, and pursued them to Ringgold, driving them from that point. The column will be concentrated here to-day, and supplies will be issued to them by their friends. They have been severed to 34 the Salisbury nerve-failing thrust in the heart of food.

FROM GEN. THOMAS.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 27, 1863—12 P. M.

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Gen. Palmer reports Johnson's division, Fourteenth corps, surprised A. P. Stewart's division under Cleburne, on Saturday night, and completely routed them. Johnson's division captured 18 pieces of artillery, 1,000 prisoners, and 2,000 stand of small arms. Gen. Johnson's division was detached from Gen. Sherman's command for the purpose.

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

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Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I am just in from the front. The rout of the enemy is most complete. Abandoned wagons, mules, and occasionally pieces of artillery, are everywhere to be found. I think Bragg's loss will fully reach sixty pieces of artillery. A large number of caissons were burned by the enemy. The pursuit will continue to Red Clay in the morning, for which place I shall start early.

U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen.

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MEN OF ILLINOIS,

Life Insurance.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., of New York, [illegible]

Hostetter's Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S

(CELEBRATED)

STOMACH

BITTERS.

PROTECT YOUR HEALTH WITH

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters.

Strengthen the Stomach,
Invigorate the nerves,
Regulate the bowels,
Regenerate the liver,
Improve the appetite,
Animate the spirits,
Remedy the irregularities,
Tone the whole system,
And this prolong life,

WITH

Hostetter's Bitters

Defy malarious air,
Quaintly impure water,
Guard against damp,
Prevent malicious fevers,
Antidote indigestion,
Baffle fever and ague,
Brave all climates,
Recruit exhausted nature,
Sustain body and mind,

WITH

Hostetter's Bitters.

Harmless as a Stimulant,
Powerful as a Tonic,
Quick as a Corrective,
Safe as an Alterative,
Mild as a Laxative,
Sure as a Restorative,
Good as an Appetizer,
Pleasant as a Cordial—

Life has no safeguard

EQUAL TO

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

THE PERILS OF THE SEASON

AND

HOW TO AVOID THEM.

It is of infinite importance to the public to know that

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS

Prevent, relieve and cure the complaints most prevalent in this climate during the

SPRING OF THE YEAR

Their preventive operation is simple. Acting directly upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the liver, the bowels, the circulation, and the nervous system, they impart to the whole organization a degree of vigor and elasticity which enables it to resist the unhealthy atmospheric influences, by which so many distressing maladies are produced and prolonged. The great precipitating cause of sickness is CONSTITUTIONAL and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Disease, like a coward, generally assails the feeble, and turns aside from the strong. And this is especially true of the forms of disease which prevail at the breaking up of Winter. The first warm days of the Spring sun seem to thaw out from the frozen earth the diseases of innumerable ailments. The miasma which the frost had hermetically sealed up, is let loose in clouds of vapor, and Fever and Ague, Bilious Remittent Fever, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Dipsthesia, Rheumatism, Bilious Colic, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Pleurisy and Mental Depression, and a low and feeble condition of the whole physical functions, are among the most prominent consequences of the great Spring thaw which fills the air with unwholesome damps. FORTIFY IN ADVANCE against these prostrating and destructive agencies, THROW CAVE the system, as it were, by resorting to a pure tonic and alterative, which will bring every organ and fibre of the frame into the best possible state for resisting the flying arrows of disease, which the fogs and winds of March, April and May bear upon their morbific wings. Remember that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are like a strong garrison thrown into a fort before the approach of the enemy. THEY FORTIFY THE CITADEL OF LIFE AGAINST THE ATTACKS OF ALL MALARIOUS INFLUENCES, whether originating in temperature, impure air, privation, exposure, excessive labor, and malarious exhalation. Hence they are

INVALUABLE IN CAMP,

And no military hospital ought to be without a sufficient supply, both for preventive and remedial purposes. Happily the attention of the

MEDICAL STAFF OF THE ARMY

Has been directed to the subject, and the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS congratulate the troops now in arms for the Union on the probability that the ADULTERATED COTTAGE SUBSTITUTES, at present used as medicines by the army surgeons, will soon be superseded by the purest and best Tonic, Alterative and Invigorant that has ever been presented to the Faculty in this or any other country. Since the winter months the streets of the city will be ingulfed with [illegible] considerable quantities of the preparation have been forwarded from time to time to our [illegible] officers, both in the Western and Eastern armies, for their own personal use; and letters from some of the most eminent military men in the service attest the extraordinary virtues of the Bitters as a means of sustaining strength and promoting health in the midst of hardship and exposure, and also as a safe stimulant for the wounded. As private citizens, many of the officers of regiments had proved the superior properties of the article, and, therefore, wisely resorted to it as a protective and a remedy, where their health is necessarily in greater peril than it would be in civil life.

Dyspepsia is never so general or so distressing as at this season. The appetite is keener, and is indulged to a greater extent in the Winter than at any other time of the year, and the consequence is that the functions of the stomach, bowels and liver, are over-taxed during the cold weather, and are often in a relaxed and partially torpid condition when Spring arrives. NOW, therefore, this is a time to brace up the digestive and secretive organs for the Summer campaign with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. To neglect this precaution under such circumstances, is to invite CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA, the most melancholy and disheartening of all complaints.

As a REMEDY, as well as a PREVENTIVE, this celebrated, medicinal compound ranks among the most potent preparations of the age. It breaks up intermittents and remittent fevers promptly and without debilitating the patient, and is equally efficacious in the decline of the year and the bowels. For all complaints of the stomach, it is as nearly infallible as anything of human [illegible] can be expected to be, and in cases of [illegible] weakness, it is literally a VITALIZING AGENT. Convalescents will find it the safest and best Invigorant and Restorative ever administered to the sensitive invalid. It is guaranteed to be absolutely free from all the concentrated poisonous minerals which enter into the composition of ordinary offensive stimulants, and its effect upon the nervous system is wonderfully soothing and [illegible]

Let those who wish to better their health, for the present, use HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as a Spring Medicine.

PREPARED BY

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

PITTSBURGH, PENN.,

And sold by all Druggists and Fancy Grocers.

Holman's German Bitters.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a, Penn.,

IS NOT A

BAR-ROOM DRINK,

OR A

SUBSTITUTE FOR RUM,

OR AN

Intoxicating Beverage,

BUT A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

VEGETABLE EXTRACT,

A PURE TONIC,

FREE FROM ALCOHOLIC STIMULANT OR INJURIOUS DRUGS,

AND WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

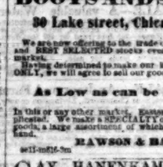
Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia
And Jaundice.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and Disease arising from a Disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:



Constipation,
Inward Piles,
Fullness of Blood to the Head,
Acidity of the Stomach,
Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

Hoofland's German Bitters

WILL GIVE YOU

A Good Appetite,
Strong Nerves,
Healthy Nerves,
Steady Nerves,
Brisk Feelings,
Energetic Feelings,
Healthy Feelings,
A Good Constitution,
A Strong Constitution,
A Healthy Constitution,
A Sound Constitution.

WILL MAKE THE WEAK	STRONG.
WILL MAKE THE DELICATE	HEARTY.
WILL MAKE THE THIN	STOUT.
WILL MAKE THE DEPRESSED	LIVELY.
WILL MAKE THE SALLOW COMPLEXION	CLEAR.
WILL MAKE THE DULL EYE	CLEAR AND BRIGHT

Will prove a blessing to

EVERY FAMILY.

Can be used with perfect safety

MALE OR FEMALE,	OLD OR YOUNG

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, composed out of the cheapest grades of whiskey, and a few roots, at 25 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by anise or cloves, and sold at $1 per bottle.

This class of Bitters has caused, and will continue to cause, as long as they are sold, thousands to fill the death of the drunkard. By their use the appetite is first created, then a craving for more, and finally the stimulants of the worst kind, the basis for which is created and kept up, and the result is all the farmer gains upon a dollar's worth of grain goes to the support of these.

To those who desire and WILL HAVE a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt: Get one bottle of HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, and mix with seven quarts of good brandy or whisky, and the result will be a preparation that will do infinitely more service and free from the adulterated use of the numerous liquor Bitters in the market, and at one-half the cost. You will have all the virtues of Hoofland's Bitters in combination with pure liquor, and the system is not poisoned upon a drunkard's grave, as is the case with many of them.

DELICATE CHILDREN,

Those suffering from MARASMUS, wasting away, with scarcely any food on their bodies, are cured in a very short time. One bottle in most cases will have most surprising effect.

DEBILITY,

Resulting from fevers of any kind. These Bitters will renew your strength in a very short time.

Fever and Ague.

The chills will not return if these Bitters are used. No preparation in a fever and ague district should be without them.

FROM REV. J. KEWTON BROWN, D. D., EDITOR OF THE PRESBYTERIAN ARK OF RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend secret remedies, I deem it a duty I owe to my fellow-beings to say that I have used Hoofland's German Bitters in my family, and with the best effects. I believe it to be a valuable tonic, and useful in cases of debility, arising from a disordered stomach.

Yours truly, J. KEWTON BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1863.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!

And the Friends of Soldiers.

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the Army to the fact that Hoofland's German Bitters will cure nine-tenths of the diseases contracted by exposure and privations incidental to camp life. Many of the Surgeons in the army have expressed surprise on the arrival of the sick, to see the good effects of this medicine. Many of the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Debility, &c., have been cured by its use. Its beneficial effects in the Hospitals is astonishing. Many of the most eminent physicians have given it their sanction and use in their own families, and to their own personal knowledge it has been used in the Army and Navy with the most beneficial results. Those who are in the army, or have friends in the army, should not be without it. Those who are in the army, or have friends in the army, should not be without it. Those who are in the army, or have friends in the army, should not be without it.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each Bottle.

PRICES.

Large Size, $1.00 per Bottle, or Half Doz. $5.00.
Medium Size, 75 " " or Half Doz. 4.00.

The large size, on account of the quantity the bottles contain, is the cheapest.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off with some trashy substitute, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory,

NO. 418 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JONES & EVANS,

Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,

Proprietors.

For SALE by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States, and by

LORD & SMITH,

22 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.,

General Western Wholesale Agents.

Tax Notice.

TAX NOTICE.—To owners, occupants and agents of lots and parts of lots in the City of Chicago, and parties to whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that the taxes for the year A. D. 1863, and that the penalties and interest thereon, will be added to the same on the first day of December, A. D. 1863.

[illegible] and lands were sold by the City Collector of the City of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, on the first Tuesday in March, A. D. 1863, and that the [illegible] will [illegible] unless the same be redeemed according to law.

[illegible]

Dated Chicago, this 1st day of December, A. D. 1863.

[illegible]

Tax Notice.

[illegible]

Army Contracts.

ARMY MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

ARMY STORES.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

ANOTHER LARGE LOT

OF THE

Knife and Scissors Sharpener.

PERFECT ACCURACY.

ONE HUNDRED & SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Nov. 1st, 1863.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

HERRARD & BENT, Local Agents.

FULLAGAR & SMEETH,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

COPPERSMITHS,

Alcohol Stills and Brewers' Kettles,

And all kinds of

COPPER AND BRASS WORK,

Manufactured at short notice.

50,000 lbs. of Brewers' Copper for sale at Highest prices for Cash with Trade or Repairs.

Corner West Randolph and Desplaines Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

SCOTT, KEEN & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FINE CLOTHING,

Officer's Uniforms,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

FURNISHING GOODS,

Trunks, Travelling Bags and Valises,

136 LAKE STREET.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

E. W. BLATCHFORD, PROPRIETOR,

Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts.,

MANUFACTURE

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar Lead,

LINSEED OIL AND OIL CAKE.

Chicago Agency for [illegible]

BOILED LINSEED OIL.

Tax Notice.

IMPORTANT TO TAX PAYERS.

Office Western Department, 122 Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

FULLAGAR & SMEETH,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

COPPERSMITHS,

Alcohol Stills and Brewers' Kettles,

And all kinds of

COPPER AND BRASS WORK,

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CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

FURNISHING GOODS,

Trunks, Travelling Bags and Valises,

136 LAKE STREET.

THE CITY.

BURGLARY.—The room occupied by Dr. Stitt and W. K. Cowan—No. 50 Randolph street—was entered some time during the night of Saturday last and miscellaneous articles to the value of about $50 were stolen.

SPECIAL THANKSGIVING.—In accordance with the Proclamation of our President, there will be a meeting at the New England Church this evening commencing at half past 7 o'clock, to give thanks for our late important victory in East Tennessee.

TRANSIT OF REBEL PRISONERS.—Capt. O. A. Ireland, of the 50th Ohio volunteers, passed through Chicago yesterday about noon, en route to Rock Island, having in charge 891 rebel prisoners captured in the late battles at Lookout Mountain; they came through Indianapolis.

SUPPLIES FOR THE LIBBY PRISON.—A telegram has been received at the rooms of the Sanitary Commission from C. S. Dole stating that he has arrived safely in Baltimore with the two car loads of supplies sent in his care from this city for the Union prisoners at Richmond; they will be sent forward immediately via fortress Monroe.

GO WHERE GLORY AWAITS YOU.—There is one more splendid opportunity to escape the coming draft, by joining the Cavalry Brigade authorized to be raised by General Farnsworth. Major Burridge, who already has won a brilliant reputation in the field, will have command of one of the regiments, and has opened a recruiting office in Court House Square, where our friend Robert Sanders will be happy to see all candidates for a "belly" company and the large bounty.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Edwin C. Larned, United States Attorney for this District, arrived by the Scotia, and will reach home in a few days, to resume his official and professional labors. We are informed that his health, which had been seriously impaired by over-work and excitement, has been much improved.

—The appointment of Rev. Lucius H. Bugbee, formerly pastor of the Indiana Street M. E. Church, of this city, has been changed by Bishop Scott, from Waukegan to Aurora. His friends will address him at Aurora.

BURLINGTON RAILROAD CROSSING.—Frequent complaints are made that unnecessary delay is of almost daily occurrence at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad crossing on State street. Last evening a long train of freight cars stopped and blockaded State street for about twenty minutes. In the meantime, nine street railway cars, and about twenty teams collected and were waiting on either side for the cars to move. The Superintendent, or Train Master, should see to it, that this "blockade" is of less frequent occurrence. There is a city ordinance bearing on this subject, which should be observed.

ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.—John Lawrence was arrested yesterday and brought before Justice Holsington, on the complaint of Cynthia Williams, who charges him with perjury. The case arose out of some transactions concerning a span of horses and a hack, which had been owned in partnership by the complainant and one Bond. On winding up the business of the firm, the complainant took the hack, and Bond the horses. Shortly after the defendant made Bond "tight," and for the consideration of $160, got from him a bill of sale on both horses and hack; but Bond thinking better of it, returned the money to Lawrence, thus rendering the bill of sale worthless. Lawrence then swore out a writ of replevin on the hack, stating that he was the lawful possessor. By consent of both parties, the case was laid over until to-day for examination.

CHICAGO WATER.—The water supplied to the people of Chicago during the last few days of November was of the most villainous character; "there needs no spirit from the grave to tell us that," its filthiness was but too apparent to all who were compelled to use it. The flushing of the river by emptying into it the water of the Calumet feeder has, however, produced a very satisfactory change; the river itself is comparatively free from that pollution which filled it from the advent of the packing season, and the waters on the lake shore have at length recovered their wonted purity. We shall not probably be troubled with very bad water again before Spring. A wag suggested yesterday that the excursion of the Board of Public Works had been effectual in scaring away the filth from the vicinity of Chicago; whether this was so or not it is certain that the solemn look assumed involuntarily by the gentlemen who took part in the excursion was enough to have frightened Medusa herself. They were indeed martyrs to a principle.

CONNUBIAL FELICITY.—About a week ago, a couple rejoicing in the name of Beeleger, came from St. Louis to Chicago and located in a boarding house kept by one August Henery, on Wells street, near Kinzie. The husband and the landlord having formed a close intimacy, the wife thought herself neglected, and charged the partner of her joys with neglect. He took umbrage at this on Friday evening last and a fight was the consequence. He still continued to consort with the landlord, and on Sunday evening the wife went into the room where they were sitting and was pitched out of doors as a consequence. An officer coming along, added injury to insult by arresting her and taking her to the Police Station, for which escort she was charged $5 yesterday morning. Directly on her release she applied to Justice Cuthbertson for a warrant against both parties on a charge of assault and battery. On the trial of the case she told a piteous story, relating how she had brought $500 with her, which had been taken possession of by her husband who was fast spending it in evil company. He was fined $10, and the landlord was assessed in the sum of $5, each with costs.

A HEARTLESS THEFT.—At the Police Court yesterday Ann Ryan plead guilty to the charge of larceny of $25.40 in money from a poor woman named Enright, residing on Williams street near Aberdeen. The case showed a degree of heartless depravity not often met with. Mrs. Enright was lying at the point of death, on Monday evening, and sent for a priest. While the last consolations of religion were being administered, the prisoner being in the room, thrust her hand under the pillow on which reposed the head of the dying woman and took away the pocket-book containing the money. Sergeant Miller, of the Second Precinct Police Station, visited the house of the prisoner and found her lying on the floor naked and drunk. Around her were three children, almost as destitute of clothing as herself, with a quantity of chickens, pigs and geese, all huddled together in a shanty about eight feet square. She protested her innocence, but a search revealed $17 in the stovepipe, $2 stowed away in a flour barrel and the empty pocket-book lay in one corner covered by a heap of rags. She was bound over in the sum of $300 to answer the charge in the Recorder's Court.

COMPOUNDING A FELONY—AN OFFICER ARRESTED FOR MALFEASANCE.—Matthias Hoff, a constable in the North Division, was brought before the Police Court yesterday charged with malfeasance. The facts of the case are substantially as follows: A short time ago two butchers, living in Indiana, had a yoke of oxen stolen from them, which, as they subsequently learned, had been driven to Chicago and there sold. The butchers followed their property, and finding out the whereabouts of the thief, procured a State warrant, and put it into the hands of Hoff, who, in company with the complainants, arrested the thief. He was anxious to settle the matter, by paying Hoff $30, and giving the owners of the oxen a lot of oats, and some hogs, as an indemnity for the loss sustained —all of which were accepted. Hoff then instead of delivering the hogs and oats over to the Indiana butchers, the cattle thief made away with and secreted them. Then finding they could get neither oxen, hogs or oats, they caused the arrest of Hoff for malfeasance.

The case was postponed till Friday morning for additional evidence.

THE WEATHER.—The thermometer indications of the past few days have been decidedly comfortable, and especially welcome to those whose stock of fuel was low, and funds still lower, or who had an interest in out-door operations. Yesterday was what may be called "bland." It seemed, indeed, more like one of the last days in April than one which only precedes the winter solstice by about two weeks. The river, which a while ago was clogged with ice, and gave tokens of a speedy close of navigation, is now perfectly free from congelation, and its waters roll along at the rate of a mile an hour placidly towards the lake. The display of vessels in the river was quite active yesterday, many vessels coming in, among which we noticed the propellers Granite State, Winona and City of Boston, and the schooners Pioneer, Robert B. King and George Goble. None, however, are going out. The men who run these machines have too good a knowledge of the weather, gained by dear bought experience, to trust their vessels on the open lake, now when a sudden chill might render their return to harbor impossible, except in sections as wrecks. The canal of navigation is virtually over, the river will very soon be frozen up, and winter will be upon us in real earnest.

ILLINOIS FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The committee of administration of this Society, of which the only object is to give assistance to the French in need, resolved at their last meeting, in order to be prepared for the exigencies of the coming winter, to make a new appeal to such persons as are able and entitled to become members and have not yet become subscribers, and generally without distinction of nationality, to those persons who sympathize with the sufferings of the poor. Any donation, from the latter persons will be thankfully received, and their names will be added to the list of honorary members.

The following gentlemen forming the committee of administration, are authorized to receive subscriptions or donations. Copies of the constitution may be obtained of the Secretary. [illegible]

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN WISCONSIN.—[illegible]

THE COUNTY POOR HOUSE.

Visit of the Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met at the south door of the Court House yesterday morning, by appointment, and paid a visit to the Poor House at Jefferson, about eleven miles from the city. The object was to inspect the house, and see to the treatment and condition of the inmates.

Seven carriages, each containing four persons, started at 9 o'clock from the Court House square gates on Clark street, and after a pleasant drive of two hours, arrived at their destination.

The Poor House is situated some little distance from the road, and the drive from the entrance gates to the door of the house, [illegible] two large fields, a part of the [illegible] farm.

The party was met at the door [illegible] by Mr. Benjamin Chase, the [illegible] the carriages to be taken care [illegible] way to the reception room of the [illegible] they remained half an hour, [illegible] and then proceeded to visit the different departments of the house, accompanied by Dr. [illegible], physician to the same. The nursery was first visited, which consisted of three rooms, in which were a number of neatly furnished beds, scrupulously clean, near which women of various ages were sitting, either nursing little children, not more than from three to eight weeks old, some of whom were lying asleep in shawls or blankets on the beds, whilst others reposed in the arms of their mothers.

From this room of [illegible] the party passed to the [illegible], where were found a few negro women [illegible] and dressed in [illegible] variety of [illegible] which sheep and faded [illegible] fabrics could be made. [illegible]

A chicken [illegible] hung from wall to wall of this room—and in a bed opposite the stove was an old negro, very old; and near him, on the adjoining bed, a young girl not out of her teens, and his [illegible] very good looking.

[illegible]

Then was visited an old lady's ward; a curious scene and intensely interesting, both to a student of humanity, and to a painter. [illegible]

On the other side of the room lay a poor old woman—so old that, as Thomas De Quincey says, "she might have stalked over the fields of mortality for a thousand centuries." There she lay, under that blue quilt, a perfect olive color; her face, neck and arms bare, and all withered! Shrunk up like a roll of parchment—and there she will lie until she is summoned away for ever! Whilst gazing on this lingeringly dying old woman, another ancient dame, such as were of old, in Dutch Courts, beyond human memory—made her appearance upon the pauper stage. An old face, very long, with a long chin, eyes that were wrinkled into a perpetual grimace—half sandy, half gray hair—thick lips, and a nose ruddy as with the lees of the wine vat. She toddled about, courtesied, jabbered undistinguishable Dutch, her head dress a blue hood, her outer covering a dress, corded at the waist, and like Joseph's coat, full of many colors.

In the loom department was a woman between fifty and sixty, weaving flax into cloth, in a Jacquard loom; doing her work well, and with skillful hands. Very particular was she to make known her age—she said it was fifty-two and two months, and six hours, all told! In a corner, at the other end of the room, sat a woman with her hands over the lower part of her face, evidently doing her best to hide it. What for, soon appeared. She had, on both sides of her chin, a man's beard, and no mistake! Thick bristles, which invited the razor. A few kind words to her, and then away the party went into the Blade of Woe which the other part of the house contained.

This was the Lunatic Asylum. Saddest of all sad sights to a humane breast, in this unspeakably sad world! In the men's ward, scores of hapless wretches were assembled, some half naked, with only shirts and pants on; the big, hairy walls of the chest quite bare—the eyes vacant, and staring meaninglessly. Others squatted on the ground, huddled together, in direst physical and mental confusion. Their cells were barred with iron doors, having strong padlocks attached to them, and each contained a single bed, lighted by a solitary window.

In the female department was the most melancholy sight of all. In the main lobby, where they all assemble for the day, there were the most pitiable sights. Old helpless, hopeless, women, and young; and some of them still beautiful girls, the light of the soul all gone out of every one of them, were mingled promiscuously. One of these was asleep between an old woman with a dreadful face, and a young woman horribly marked by disease. This unconscious sleeper had been here for three years, and had never spoken a word, or given any sign of intelligence. Another, a bright-looking, merry girl, although with lack-lustre eyes, began to sing melancholy ballads, and then fell to dancing, her feet keeping time to the song she was singing. A decent, neatly dressed girl was this—always merry, her heart so full always that she must vent it in some articulate way, such as that we have spoken of. Presently we came upon a man who had got a hole—full of dirt and pebbles—which he said was a diamond mine. He had taken from it jewels costly enough to purchase a kingdom.

At the back of each ward on the lunatic side, was a large yard, enclosed by high boards, with tall trees in each. Here the saner persons were allowed to walk. One man there was pacing up and down, like a wild beast in his cage. His head bent to the ground, from which he never raised it. Another drew senseless drawings on the wall.

There is no room for more. The house is well protected from fire. A large tank in the floor, near the roof, contains water which is conveyed by pipes all over the establishment, and on each landing is a smaller tank and buckets ready for use.

All the linen, shirts, quilts, sheets, are spun from flax grown on the farm. They make their own cheese and butter. They possess seventeen cows, five calves, twenty pigs, and raise all the food and fodder for them.

An immense improvement has taken place in the establishment during the past year. The master and matron received, and deserved the highest approval of the Supervisors. Twenty-seven new rooms have been added for the accommodation of patients in the asylum. Surely, however, a new building separate from the Poor House, ought to be erected for these unhappy people.

After the house had been thoroughly inspected, the Supervisors sat down to an excellent dinner of turkeys, oysters, chickens, beef, mutton, pork, and "infinite pastry" cooked in the best manner, and served up with delicious coffee, and tea. Major J. Harding presided at the dinner.

The following are the number and nationalities of the inmates of Cook county Poor House:

Irish	115	Welsh	1
German	37	Canada	5
American	30	Colored	5
English	6	Hungary	1
Bohemian	3	Holland	1
Norway	3		
Swede	3	Insane male	29
French	3	Insane female	29
Scotland	1		

HEALTH REPORT.

Mortuary Statistics for the Month of November—Comparisons—Sanitary Considerations.

The monthly report of the health officer, comprising the statistics of the city mortality for the month of November, in the present year. The figures show an increase of thirty-four over the corresponding month in last year, when the number of deaths was: South Division, 60; West, 62; North, 48; total, 196. The following is the record showing the number of deaths occurring from each species of disease or casualty:

Small-pox, 16; diphtheria, 18; congestion of the lungs, 17; consumption, 16; old age, 14; typhoid fever, 10; cramp, 10; scarlet fever, 10; childbirth, 10; inflammation of bowels, 9; inflammation of lungs, 8; teething, 7; decline, 7; congestion of brain, 7; dropsy, 7; croup, 7; killed, 4; drowned, 4; whooping-cough, 4; drinking, 4; carditis, 4; measles, 4; fits, 3; pneumonia, 3; suicide, 3; chronic diarrhea, 3; pleurisy, 3; marasmus, 3; hemorrhage of lungs, 3; convulsions, 2; still born, 2; dysentery, 2; accidental injuries, 2; burned, 2; intermittent fever, 2; nervous fever, 2; bronchitis, 1; congestion of liver, 1; chill fever, 1; rheumatism, 1; lung fever, 1; diseased spine, 1; rupture, 1; manslaughter, 1; accidentally shot, 1; scrofula, 1; unknown, 38. Total, 230.

The mortality in the respective divisions was as follows: South Chicago, 80; West Chicago, 70; North Chicago, 82; not stated, 5. Total, 230.

The following are the deaths in each division of the city during the past year.

	South.	West.	North.	Unk's.	Total.
January	119	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	111	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	1129	1146	860	101	[illegible]

It may seem somewhat strange that the mortality list should have been less during the past month than in any preceding month of the year. Loud complaints have been made that Chicago was fast running to destruction in a sanitary point of view, owing to the wretched condition of her river, which for the past month has been worse than ever. If these croakings were justified by results we should find a greater number of deaths for the last November than during the same period in any former part of the year. The state of the river is bad enough certainly, but the people have become as it were acclimatized, and are not injured.

In fact we may be said to enjoy a happy exemption, if not from the draft, at least from the idiosyncrasies of French and English society, which always exhibit the longest list of suicidal outgushings after immortality in the month of November. We are free from those ponderous fogs which at this season of the year hang like a pall over the banks of the Thames, and we are free too from its concomitant disease. Another item is deserving of notice; reports have latterly gone abroad that small-pox was committing fearful ravages, and fears were entertained that it would sweep the city like a pestilence. The record shows a large number of deaths from this cause; eighteen persons have fallen a victim to the disease, but its virulence is declining under an increased knowledge of the physicians in charge, the efforts of physicians to cure are more generally successful. [illegible]

It is gratifying to be able to note the progress achieved by Chicago in the matter of statistics. [illegible] On the mortuary statistics of the old world have been founded the calculations of Actuaries, and the whole business of Life Assurance is built up on them as a basis. The famous Carlisle tables are nothing more than such a record kept in that city during a series of about seventeen [illegible]

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

Lecture by Prof. Edward Daniels.

The Chicago Academy of Sciences held their regular meeting last evening at their rooms located on the corner of Clark and Lake streets. The attendance was unusually large—every seat in the hall being filled. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after which the President introduced Prof. Edward Daniels, formerly State Geologist of Wisconsin, who delivered a lecture on the Formation of Coal Basins.

The Professor stated that Coal is so thoroughly distributed, that every State west of New York contains more or less, except the States and Territories lying north from Illinois and Wisconsin. He gave a scientific explanation of the formation of Coal, as endorsed by the different classes of geologists. One theory is that the material from which it has been formed, has been drifted into an estuary, buried there by accumulating drift, and afterwards undergone carbonization. Similar rifts are now thought to be undergoing similar changes. You may take any specimen of bituminous coal—and as small as it may be, there will be seen, by the aid of a microscope, traces of vegetable structure—the same characteristics that we find in portions of a charred tree. Again, if this theory is acknowledged to be the true one, and if coal is said to be formed from the carbonization of materials thus washed in, we should find very few of the more delicate plants preserved; while the facts are, that we find the most minute and delicate ferns in the shales and coal strata; and the microscopic glass detects fibres of ferns and plants that were doubtless the flora of millions of years ago. This is hardly compatible with the theory of "washing in."

The theory of a formation similar to that going on now in our peat marshes, receives many advocates, and was [illegible] by the Professor, of which he gave numerous striking illustrations. He showed the annual accumulation of vegetable matter in swamps—the succession of seasons of the past ages were very favorable to the establishment of [illegible]. He also stated that coke, [illegible] to peat in many respects, can be [illegible] until it is solid, and as combustible as coal. He explained his theory of the formation of the different strata of coal, shales, limestone, &c., and gave illustrations upon maps and diagrams of the coal sections of the country, showing that these occurrences have been quite numerous. It is evident that an interrupted depression has resulted in the formation of coal. All the evidences are to be seen at La Salle, in our own State. There we see all the evidences of an elevated ocean bottom.

The flora during the coal period was far more luxuriant than at any period since then. The most luxuriant vegetation now growing upon the face of the globe anywhere, if compressed so as to form coal of the density of our Illinois coal, would produce but one-third of an inch in thickness. Yet we have seams of coal now that reach (including the seams of shale) a thickness of one hundred feet in Pennsylvania, and of about fifty feet in Illinois—and in this State, of clear coal in single strata of six feet thickness. Under how much more favorable influences then must have been the flora of that period? How much more dense the foliage? As astronomy brings to our view new worlds in space, so geology carries us back to look at the world as it existed millions of years ago, when the face of the earth was covered with dense foliage, and when none but the lower order of animals existed. All the vegetation of that age indicate a warm climate, a moist atmosphere, and a slightly elevated position. That was the period of vegetation—emphatically so, and the higher order of animals could not exist in the noxious atmosphere, so favorable to the rapid and remarkable growth of vegetation.

Prof. Daniels closed by stating that his remarks had been more general on this occasion, from the fact that he expects, at some future time, to enter into a chemical and geological consideration of the subject.

On motion, the thanks of the Society were tendered for the able Lecture of Prof. Daniels.

The name of S. C. Baldwin was presented, as a member of the Academy.

The Committee on Permanent Room was granted further time, after which

The meeting adjourned till Tuesday evening next.

THE COMING DRAFT.

Enrollment Lists—Scenes in the Office of the Provost Marshal—Claims for Exemption.

Our citizens appear to be intensely interested in the enrollment lists, which are now printed and posted in six places in each of the principal wards; the others will be posted in a day or two. Every citizen is interested in reporting the names of any of his friends which have been omitted, because every name that is added reduces his chances for being drafted. Each individual is also expected to report whether his name, and location, is correctly stated on the list, and whether it is in the proper class. No errors have been intentionally made, and every loyal man will render the officers every possible service in making the lists correct in every particular.

Provost Marshal Capt. Wm. James, I. L. Milliken, enrolling officer, and Dr. J. W. Freer, examining surgeon, commenced hearing the claims of applicants for exemption, on Saturday last, and several hundred have been already passed upon. A man has no idea of the vast amount of "physical disability" there is in the community, until he witnesses the array of applicants for exemption, under this head. During an hour spent in the office of the Provost Marshal yesterday about forty applicants were examined by the Board—many of whom were aliens, and claimed exemption upon that ground, bringing with them letters and certificates and papers of every conceivable kind, written in almost every known language, and two from Catholic Priests in the Latin! All these various kind of documents are brought to the Board to prove the identity of the bearers, their age, nativity, and to what King or Queen they are subjects, etc.

It is very probable that if the time could be given to examine the poll books of the last election, many of these foreigners who now claim exemption on the ground of being aliens, would be found to have cast their votes for the present copperhead clique of city officers, and perchance some of them voted more than once. We believe a majority of those exempted are upon the claim that "they are not citizens." This claim—so general, will bear close inspection.

About one in six, on an average, of those who apply for exemption, do so upon the ground of "physical disability," and at one time yesterday there were fifteen of these unfortunates waiting to pass examination. Here are persons affected by all the ills that flesh is heir to—and some not hitherto named in the catalogue. Of those examined, thus far about eighty per cent. are exempted by the Surgeon.

There are some ludicrous scenes presented in that office. One man came in and claimed exemption because he was 35 years of age, and the head of a family. The following dialogue then followed:

Q.—How much of a family have you?

A.—A wife and five children.

Q.—Were you married on the 1st of July last?

A.—No, sir; I married a widow with five children.

"Well sir," replied the officer, "that does not exempt you. We are obliged to enroll you as you were on the 1st of July."

The poor fellow was enrolled, and left with a woe-begone countenance, as he reflected that he had drawn a widow and five children, at a lottery of life, and now stands the same chance as before to be drafted himself!

Another man came, walking in with steady, measured tread, and was asked if his name and residence were correctly given in the enrollment list. He replied that they were. What did he want? He wanted exemption. "What is your claim?" "This is my claim," he replied, as he drew up the leg of his pantaloons and exposed a most perfect specimen wooden leg, extending from the thigh down. Of course he was promptly exempted, much to the amusement of the officers and bystanders.

Notwithstanding the very great interest manifested by Ald. Comiskey and others of his clan, in having the enrollment lists corrected, and that numerous committees have been appointed for that purpose, not a committee, nor a member of a committee, were present to attend to it. Their sympathy has all been expended in speeches in Council and ward meetings—has all oozed out before the hour arrived for correcting the lists.

We understand that Adjutant Gen. Fuller will, in a few days announce the exact number of men that will be required to be drafted on the 5th of January, minus those who may enlist in the meantime. His report will give the number from each county, and possibly from each township and ward. The number required to be drafted from Cook county will not vary much from 2,500—perhaps more. This county is more in arrears than any other in the State, perhaps, from the fact that she has paid out her money freely for bounties, and has not been credited with those who have come here from other counties, and enlisted in regiments raised here. The first class will number about 16,000, hence about one in six of those enrolled (not exempted) will be drafted.

In all probability the $300 clause (which receives so much condemnation at the hands of certain classes, as favoring the rich, and being unjust for the poor) will be repealed before the 5th of January, and then every man drafted, if not entitled to exemption for disability, will be called upon to go or find a substitute, as best he can. A law will also probably be enacted authorizing the employment of colored men as substitutes instead of white men. This done, there will be scores and hundreds, who have manifested such intense malevolence towards the colored race, will run after them very affectionately to serve them as substitutes; but the colored men will doubtless very naturally prefer to favor those who have befriended them in times past, when they have needed friends. It is also very probable that the pay of volunteers will be increased to $18 or $20 per month, but there is little or no probability of an increase in bounty by the Government.

Many parties have applied for exemption whose names have not yet appeared in print. For the benefit of such, it may be well to state that there is no need for their premature activity, as their claims will not be examined till the lists are published. Lists will be exposed in each of the Wards in a day or two.

The First Board of Trade Regiment Enjoying Festivities.

The 72d Illinois, (First Board of Trade Regiment,) are apparently living in clover and luxuriating in a style rather different from the tough fare usually obtaining among the camps. A private letter informs us that on the 12th ult., the line officers gave an oyster supper to the field and staff. On the 19th, Major James gave a dinner to the field, staff and line of the 72d, which was honored by the presence of Gen. McArthur, now commanding at Vicksburg. After dinner was over, which was enlivened with song and jest, General McArthur invited the party to his headquarters, where another social time was had. Invitations were the order of the day, for in the evening all hands went to a ball in the Masonic Hall.

On Thanksgiving, the line officers gave a dinner to the field and staff, and among the guests were Gen. McArthur, Gen. Maltby, Gen. Grierson, Col. Bowen, Col. Starring, and all the field, line and staff officers of the 72d Illinois. Toasts were drank to the Board of Trade, the ladies of Chicago, the city of Chicago, while songs and good feeling crowned the Board. Thus the gallant Seventy-Second are passing the interim of battle, and their thousand friends at home will rejoice that such good fortune lies in wait for them along their rough path of toil and strife. No men are better deserving of the best of life than the soldiers.

AN EXPENSIVE DRINK.—Two brothers named Hale went into a saloon on Van Buren street, on Monday evening, and called for two drinks. The liquid was furnished, and one of them offered five cents in payment. The proprietor demanded another half dime, which they refused to pay, and a quarrel ensued, in the course of which the saloon-keeper—Robert Frager—was struck over the eye with a drinking glass and otherwise injured. The brothers were fined $20 and costs each at the Police Court yesterday, and learned to their cost that to attempt to purchase things cheaply is sometimes followed by a heavy expenditure.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Flour Inspection Ordinance—The Board of Trade and Common Council.

OBTAINING GOODS FRAUDULENTLY.

Daily Law Record, &c., &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Judge Van H. Higgins.—Yesterday the "War of the Roses," more generally known as the quarrel between the Board of Trade and the Common Council, on the "Inspection" question, broke out in a new spot. A certain Joseph H. Lathrop had been prosecuted for violation of the "Ordinance providing for the Inspection of fish," and an appeal from the judgment of the court below had been taken to the Superior Court. There was no evidence going to show the disposition made by defendant of the fish, except that he caused them to be taken to the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis depot.

The Court held that in the clause of the Ordinance, "Sell or otherwise dispose of," the words "otherwise dispose of," were intended to cover more colorable evasions of the prohibition of sale. Also that a sale made outside of the city was not within the intention of the ordinance, though the goods might in the interval remain here awaiting disposition.

Mr. Adams, who appeared for the city, urged that such a construction left the door open for an evasion of the ordinance, by parties in the city bargaining by correspondence or otherwise with persons who did not come here to purchase. But the Court held that such transactions did not come within the spirit of the ordinance—that its object was to secure a good article to purchasers in the city only, and that a purchaser who wished to enjoy the protection afforded by the ordinance must come to Chicago and buy the fish which had paid the inspection tax—the price of the protection.

As the proof in this case was not sufficient to show a sale of the fish in the city, by the defendant, the prosecution failed.

Just at the decision was being made, it was suggested to the Court that this prosecution had been instituted rather as an experimental suit to test the validity of the inspection ordinance.

The Judge, although, of course, as it was outside of the suit, not pretending to decide the point, nevertheless remarked that he did not then perceive any objection to its validity, nor any inconsistency in supposing that the Corporation ordinance and the Board of Trade ordinance were each alike valid, the former for the particular purpose specified in the charter of the Board of Trade, the latter as a police regulation.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Sumner vs. Humphrey & Goodes.—This was an action of ejectment. The plaintiff claimed title under a deed executed to him by J. Tilden Moreton, a receiver appointed by the Court in a chancery suit wherein Austin Sumner & Co. were complainants, and John K. Brewster and others were defendants. This bill was filed for the purpose of setting aside an assignment executed by John K. Brewster, of Freeport, to John A. Clark and Daniel S. Brewster, which included, among other property, that in question. Shortly after the filing of this bill, a bill was filed in the Circuit Court of Stephenson county by James Mitchell and others to remove the assignee.

On this last bill a decree was rendered removing the assignee and appointing Mitchell receiver, to take the property and go on and execute the trusts in the assignment. A transfer of the property was made by the assignees to the receiver. On the bill filed in the U. S. Court, a decree was entered, setting aside the assignment, directing that the assignor, John K. Brewster, pass over to Moreton the receiver all his property, and directing the assignee, Clark and D. S. Brewster, only to transfer such as they had not transferred to Mitchell.

Under this decree John K. Brewster transferred the land in controversy to the receiver, and he to the plaintiff.

The Court held that upon setting aside the assignment the legal title to the real estate had reverted to the assignor, that his deed to the receiver therefore carried the legal estate; that a deed from the assignor was not necessary; that therefore the plaintiff was entitled to recover. Smith & Storrs for Plaintiff.

BEFORE JUDGE GARY.—John H. Dunbar vs. Thomas Moulton. The defendant in this case has been held to bail on an affidavit accusing him of wrongfully obtaining a quantity of sugar of something like two thousand dollars in value. The affidavit alleged that the defendant, who had for some months previously been doing business as a commission merchant, in Chicago, applied to the plaintiff to purchase a quantity of sugar, representing himself to be the purchasing agent of Messrs. I. C. & J. C. Burbank & Co., of St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota, and confirmed the representation by bringing to the store of defendant a stencil plate stencilled with the name of the said firm of I. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co. to mark the goods with. The affidavit alleged also, that the defendant bought for cash, but afterwards on the representation that Burbank & Cowers, in a great hurry for the sugars, procured them to be sent away at once, saying that a check for the purchase money should be sent to the store of the plaintiff that evening. It further alleged that defendant immediately left the city without paying for the goods, and that a dispatch being sent to Burbank & Co., informing them of the sale, they denied all knowledge of the transaction. On these grounds the plaintiff had brought an action on the case for fraud, and defendant on his return to the city was taken and held to bail.

Yesterday he filed counter affidavits on a motion to discharge bail, and the court held that the allegations of fraud in the plaintiff's affidavit were not sufficiently met by the defendant, and that granting all that the affidavit of the latter claimed, the court would still be justified in holding him to bail. Motion refused.

Goodrich for Plaintiff; Evans for Defendant.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Before Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge.—Mosher vs. Waterman. Motion of plaintiff's attorney to retax costs argued and taken under advisement.

587. Morrison vs. Blair. (Ejectment) The Court having fully considered &c., finds the defendant not guilty and judgment for defendant for costs.

300. Chancery. Potter vs. Darlington et al. Hearing set down for hearing, and now, by agreement, referred to Master Moulton to report the amount due.

In U. S. District Court. In admiralty.

[illegible] Miller vs. Propeller F. W. Backus. Defendant defaulted, &c.

[illegible] vs. Same. Decree on affidavit for [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Hon. John M. Wilson. —In Chancery.

[illegible]—Greer vs. Matthews. Discontinued at complainant's costs for want of prosecution.

1022—Levi vs. Levi. Default and referred to Master &c. In the matter of the application of [illegible] guardian, &c., to sell lands. Report of sale filed and confirmed.

[illegible]—Chryster vs. Chryster. Default and referred to Master &c.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT—Before Hon. Van H. Higgins. Trial Room.—578—Manhattan vs. Moran. Discontinued at plaintiff's costs. Mo. plaintiff's attorney.

[illegible]—Smyth et al vs. Harvie et al. Death of Harvie suggested by [illegible] and suit proceeds against surviving partner.

[illegible]—Beck vs. King et al. Court until 16th inst., on motion of plaintiff, on payment of costs.

[illegible]—City vs. Lathrop. Sub. to Court for trial; finding for defendant and judgment for costs.

[illegible]—Sands vs. Brownlow. Dis. P. C. motion of plaintiff's attorney.

[illegible]—Pressel vs. Lightfall et al. Sub. to Court for trial, jury waived by agreement, finding defendants guilty in action of ejectment, and finds the fee of the estate in the plaintiff. Defendant moves for a new trial.

[illegible]—Reinhold et al. vs Walker. Sub. to Court, finding for plaintiff; damages assessed at $221.43.

522—City vs Ryder. Dis. with Proc. want Pros. at D. C.

577—Johnson vs Carter. Rule on deft. to file an appeal bond in ten days.

[illegible]—Daniels vs Taylor et al. Parties present. Jury are unable to agree upon a verdict, and are discharged.

574—Hendricks vs Marks et al; sub. to court. Finding for pltf. Debt $300. Dam. $[illegible].

IN SUPERIOR COURT—Before Hon. Joe E Gary, In Chambers.—517—Hough et al vs Western Transportation Co. Dem. to Rep. to plea in abatement and judgment, that deft. answer over.

518—Same vs same. Same order.

1001—Dunham vs Moulton. Motion to discharge. Bail denied.

809½—Canby et al vs Booth. Dumr. to special counts overruled, and deft. pleads general issue to said counts.

347—State Bank of Iowa vs. Jones et al. By agreement of counsel, all former orders as to validity of pleadings in the case are superseded, and pleas and demurrers thereto to be adjudicated de novo.

210—Piersol vs Michael et al. Dis. P. C. mo. of pltf.

216—Same vs Ford et al. Same order.

10,49—Howes vs. Thayer et al. Time to plead extended ten days by consent of pltf's atty.

1,000—Ulmer et al. vs same. Same order.

RECORDER'S COURT—Before Hon. E Van Buren, Judge.—The Grand Jury present the following indictments:—Margaret Steel, John Garner, Michael Donahue, Wm. Jones, Mary Geiger, Ellen Murphy, Kate Jones, John Lorenzen, Mary E. Boyne, Patrick Fagan, John Skinner, and John Fitzgerald, for larceny; James McCabe for robbery, and against other persons whose names are not to be published until they have given bail.

5.—Bender vs. Kiavats. On trial.

105.—People vs. Henry Paupel—Indicted for larceny. Defendant plead guilty, and entered into recognizance in the sum of $500, with Henry Lippert as security.

MEETING OF THE MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.—The Mercantile Association held its regular monthly meeting on Monday evening, J. V. Farwell—the President—in the Chair.

In compliance with the instructions of the previous meeting, H. W. King, from the Finance Committee, reported that the amount of funds secured up to date, by subscription, and from other sources, was $15,000, which would be sufficient for the present. He remarked that Adjutant General Fuller had intimated that he would authorize a recruiting officer to come here and raise recruits to fill up the Mercantile Battery, or if a man were appointed by the Association, he would recognize him.

The Secretary then read a letter from Lieutenant Cone, of the Battery, dated Nov. 18th, in which it was stated that the recruits already sent down by the Association, were excellent men, and that although W. W. Sherman had been published as a deserter, still he returned and voluntarily gave himself up; there were still some palliating circumstances in his deserting, going as he did, when the Battery was at a low ebb and when they all felt more like going away than remaining, and that it was probable he would be reinstated, with loss of pay during his absence.

C. G. Wicker offered the following resolution, which, on motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That this Association do request of the Common Council of Chicago, in connection with the Board of Supervisors of Cook county, to appropriate from the special fund for war purposes of the county and city, a sum of money sufficient to pay a bounty of not exceeding $100 to each man for the quota for Cook county.

On motion of Mr. Tuttle, a committee of three was appointed to confer with the Board of Supervisors, now in session, with a view to carry out the suggestion of the above resolution, and the following gentlemen were appointed such committee: Fred. Tuttle, Ira Y. Munn and C. G. Wicker.

On motion of Mr. C. G. Wicker, the Chairman was added to the committee.

A MELANCHOLY CASE.—In August last Sergt. C. H. Toland, a member of the Chicago Mercantile Battery, visited this city on furlough, and remained here till about the 20th of September when he started south to rejoin his Battery. Arriving at Cairo he unfortunately took passage on the ill-fated steamer Robert Campbell, which took fire and burnt near Milliken's Bend on the 28th, when so many valuable lives were lost. His friends and relatives here, not having heard from him, after his departure, surmised that he had been on board the steamer. The vessel's register was examined, but as his name was not recorded, his whereabouts remained a mystery. His brother then started South, in order if possible to find some clue to his mysterious disappearance, but it was of no avail, and he was on the point of coming home, when by accident he stepped on board of a steamer at Cairo which had just arrived from New Orleans, in order to discover, if possible the names of the officers of the late Robert Campbell. These he was not able to find, but was informed by one of the officers on the other boat that while on the down trip, they found five or six bodies floating in the river, near Milliken's Bend, which they recovered and buried, marking the spot. The disconsolate brother repaired thither, discovered among them the missing Sergeant, and after exhuming the bodies, whose remains he immediately took home to his friends in Cincinnati for interment.

[illegible] who in Europe is facetiously termed "My Uncle," whose office is a general resort for those who are hard pressed for cash; he is known here as a pawnbroker. He is willing to lend money on goods security, generally charging a rate of interest, which even among brokers would be deemed exorbitant. Of course the business is legitimate, and may therefore be honorably conducted; but instances sometimes occur where the usual profits do not satisfy. Three weeks ago, a woman who was leaving the city, pledged a quantity of wearing apparel worth about $150 with a Chicago pawnbroker, receiving therefor the sum of $13. A female friend of hers agreed to pay the monthly interest, and did so until her return, when the money with interest was tendered to the pawnbroker, who refused to give up the goods. Legal proceedings having been instituted, he at last consented; but the woman claims that a valuable garment was missing, worth nearly $60. For this she has now no redress, having agreed to compromise the matter.

SOLDIERS' HOME.—The following were the arrivals at the Home yesterday:

J. A. Naggle, 32d Ohio infantry; G. F. Fisher, 32d do. infantry; W. H. Fasler, 3d Wisconsin infantry; D. Thomson, 3d do. do.; H. S. Barber, 3d do. do.; J. D. Goodridge, 3d do. do.; G. H. Bright, 3d do. do.; W. A. Gidding, 27th Ill. do.; J. S. Lear, 36th do.; S. Watson, 3d Wis. do.; H. R. Schofield 3d do. do.; C. H. Lindsley, 3d do. do.; C. C. Chubb, 3d do. J. Gerbeng, 27th do. do.; H. A. Hodge, 32d do. do.; J. Morgan, 3d do. do.; W. H. Morrison, 27th Iowa do.; A. J. M. Smith, 8th do. Cav.; H. Porter, 13th Wis. Inf.; F. McCormick, 17th do. do.; W. J. Anderson, 3d do. do.

AMUSEMENTS.

An audience that filled McVicker's Theatre to the last standing place, assembled last evening to greet Cubas. Her reception was peculiarly Chicagoan—icy as her worst enemy, if there be such, could desire, but which gradually yielded to the warming influence of the pleasant, free and graceful pantomime so that at the end of the second act she was called before the curtain, and received very cordially. Her rendering of the French Spy was in many respects attractive, but when her friends claim for her the position of successor to Celeste, they presume too much upon the recollection of some of the oldest inhabitants. The grace, beauty and artistic finish which Celeste was enabled to impart to the character, we think has never been reached by any one successor, certainly not by Senorita Cubas. But she is a woman of remarkable beauty and grace, and her French Spy is full of artistic effects worth witnessing. She was miserably supported by the stock company. This censure does not apply to Myers' Toney, which was as good as we have ever seen. The French Spy will be repeated to-night, and every evening this week.

At the Chicago Museum, the second night of the Southern Refugee drew a good house, and was given even more capitally than on its first presentation. We have never seen anything more telling in the line of pantomime than the scenes in the rebel dungeon, where Hernandez has his sleep troubled with rats and other "small deer," makes his escape through an air hole, helps off his fair comrade in confinement, and then becomes a party to the marvellous duel in the dark, between himself and his jailor. The audience were kept in convulsions, and the pantomime possesses this feature—that roar as loud as the audience may, the eye loses nothing and the good hits are not marred. This second engagement of the Ravel troupe runs only three nights longer, and there will be a rush each night.

Little Major Gen. Tom Thumb, with his wife, the elfin Minnie Warren, and Commodore Nutt, being the rank and file of the Lilliput army, opened their campaign at Bryan Hall, yesterday. Of course everybody and his children will visit their camp. The General himself is an old campaigner —a Gen. Scott Lilliput, known to everybody—but the rest of the party are new faces to our Chicago sight-seers, and will attract attention. They remain here during the week.

Arlington & Co.'s Minstrels are still at Metropolitan Hall, and nightly attract delighted crowds. This is one of the largest and best bands in the country.

Robinson & Howe's Champion Circus has been established on Washington street, directly south of the Court House, as a regular institution for the winter campaign. It is a pleasant place to while away an hour or two, especially on Saturday afternoon, when you can take the little ones with you to enjoy the sport.

Mr. Benj. Wheeler, the Irish vocalist, is the card at the Varieties.

LOCAL MATTERS.

AMIDON'S TEMPORAL CLOTHES WRINGER.—Under this name a new wringer has recently been introduced, which is rapidly rising into favor, being acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be a very superior machine. It has no toggle work, wooden springs or rubber bands, to get out of order; no cog-wheels, galvanized frame or iron screws to rust and break; it is a perfect machine in all the initials of durability, simplicity and usefulness. More than 30,000 are in use in the middle and Eastern States; The machine is being extensively purchased here. Messrs. Miller—No. 295 and 297 State street, are the agents. Call and examine it.

THE LILLIPUTIAN QUARTETTE.—Tom Thumb, Mrs. Stratton, Minnie Warren and Commodore Nutt—opened at Bryan Hall, yesterday. Their morning and afternoon levees were well attended; in the evening the hall was filled in every part, and many were unable to obtain admission. The little party of little ones were in the best of spirits, except Mrs. Stratton, who was debarred from singing, by a severe cold. The performances last evening were of a varied character, the Commodore singing "Teddy Rorke," and other songs. At the close of each levee the presents received from the Crowned Heads of Europe were exhibited. Judging from the eagerness shown yesterday, there is little reason to fear that their visit to this city will be a pecuniary success. The fact suggests a hint too, that ladies and children will be better suited at the day levees. The party will remain here a few days, and will appear in bridal costume each morning only.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—A special meeting of the Board is called for three o'clock this afternoon, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Home full of little ones, and an exhausted treasury, make it imperative that every member of the Board should be present.

E. F. DICKINSON, Secretary.

McVicker's Theatre and the Chicago Times.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I would ask of you if the following extracts from the "Chicago Times" of the 6th are criticisms, or more abuse of an institution which has for the past six years received the patronage of the best citizens of Chicago? Speaking of Mr. Band, who every person knows attracted the most fashionable and intelligent audiences, the "Times" says, "the public viewed his departure with a source of relief." McVicker's Theatre is noted throughout the country for its neatness and the manner in which plays are placed upon the stage; has received praise from many Eastern correspondents visiting this city, and yet the "Times" speaks of "its old worn-out and seedy-looking dresses and properties," and of its "poorly painted and inappropriate scenery." Is not the good sense of its many patrons insulted by these assertions falsehoods? Is the "Times" so lost to decency and truth that it must seek to injure one of our most worthy citizens in the pursuit of his business, because he does not see fit to advertise in its columns. In its article of the 6th, it says "the theater is conducted in such a manner as to drive people of taste from beyond its precincts," and yet it is no uncommon occurrence to see Mr. Worden, one of the proprietors of the "Times," occupying seats with his own wife and the wife of the other proprietor? Does not every issue of the "Times" show that it bears a bitter hatred to Mr. McVicker's theatre, disgraceful to a journal claiming to be impartial?

JUSTICE.

MASONIC.—A regular communication of Garden City Lodge No. 141 F. & A. M. will be held this Wednesday evening, Dec. 9th, at Masonic Temple in the "Upper Hall. Per order of W. M.

C. H. LILLENBRIDGE, Secretary.

Dr. James, who has become so celebrated throughout the United States and the South, in the treatment of all chronic, mercurial, scrofulous, blood and skin diseases, and diseases of a private nature, without mercury, iodide potassium, arsenic, or any poison, but a neutralizer for all cutaneous, contagious diseases. Organic weakness brought on by excess, abuse of the system, or entailed hereditary, producing nervousness, depression, irritability, &c., with all its deplorable train of symptoms, treated and full vigor restored by an infallible method.

Dr. James is now located permanently at 90 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. James has been practicing in the above speciality in New Orleans fifteen years—thirteen years conducting one of the largest hospitals in the United States. In this speciality—for the last three years in this city, (Chicago).

In the last fifteen years Dr. James has had the largest and most successful practice in diseases of a private nature, of any physician in the United States.

Dr. James is responsible and reliable, and his testimonials are from honorable and scientific sources.

Delicacy prevents the publication of names of persons successfully treated, or thousands could be produced—many of this city.

Remember Dr. James' office and parlors are 90 Randolph, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill. All professional interviews private and confidential. Dec3-5661-1t

"Peterson's," "Ballou's," and "Leslie's 10 cent Magazine" for January, 1864, have been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

Doctors Robert & James Hunter Physicians for the Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Heart. Office in Chicago, 88 Washington Street, in New York, 832 Broadway.

The practice of Drs. R. & J. Hunter is exclusively confined to the treatment of Pulmonary and Cardiac Diseases including Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, &c., &c. Their treatment of these diseases is by means of medicated inhalation, combined with such other local and constitutional remedies as experience has proved to be efficacious. They were first to introduce and systematically practice in this country this method of combating disease; and by means of their numerous letters published in the daily journals awakened public attention to the importance of the subject.

Dr. James Hunter, in charge of the Chicago office, may be consulted personally or by letter at 88 Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn streets—if by letter, box 5,976, P. O., Chicago.

CAUTION.

Doctors R. & J. Hunter are in no way connected with a person of the name of Hackett, who, under the style of Drs. W. & J. Hunter and Van Baden, practices as physician at 81 Randolph street, assuming the name of Van Baden to trade on the fame of Hunter to others, the whole affair being a gross imposition on the public, the only office of Drs. R. & J. Hunter being 88 Washington street, as above. dec7-[illegible]

The Domestic Dyes

Prepared by Geo. H. Reed & Co., offer the simplest and most perfect means of dyeing household apparel ever presented to the public. They embrace 30 different shades, and include all the new and fashionable colors, and are perfectly fast. Samples on silk and wool can be seen and the dyes procured of the druggists. dec7-[illegible]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT MEDICAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Rev. A. C. Humes, of Indianapolis, Ind., says: "I am most happy in testifying among the friends of Dr. Woodhull of a remarkable cure of Consumption performed upon myself, in less than 6 weeks, by him. It is now two years since the cure was effected, and still my system remains free from any traces of the disease whatsoever. I most cheerfully recommend all the afflicted to him. "A. C. HUMES."

P. S.—The Doctor has also performed some of the most remarkable cures of Cancers on record, without instruments, pain or the loss of a drop of blood, and may well be called the King of Chronic [illegible]

Stereo Doctors. Office is at 14 Washington street. dec8-[illegible]

Asthma! Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy.

Prepared from a German recipe, obtained by the late Jonas Whitcomb, in Europe. It is well known to have alleviated this disorder in his case, when all other appliances of medical skill had been abandoned by him in despair. Sold by Druggists generally. Dec1-[illegible]

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Juvenile Books for the Holidays, for sale by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A most exquisite, delicate and fragrant perfume, distilled from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. no23-r216-1m Sold by Druggists generally.

"Rachel Ray," by Anthony Trollope, price fifty cents, and a fresh supply of "Husks," for sale by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. no23-r527-6m

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars address (enclosing stamps) BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Illinois.

Pension and Bounty Blanks.

The list of approved forms of Pension, Back Pay and Bounty Blanks are kept on hand at the TRIBUNE OFFICE, and sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of the price, at 25 cents per quire. Application for Transfer of Pension.
" of Widow for Payment of Pension.
" of Invalid Pensioner for Payment of Pension.
Claim of Heirs for Arrears.
" for Horse and Equipments.
Declaration of Minor Children for Pension.
" of Orphan Sister for Pension.
Fathers' Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.
Invalid Pension Claim.
Mother's Application for Pension.
Officer's Certificate of Soldier's Disability.
Power of Attorney to Draw Soldier's Pay.
Soldier's Declaration for Bounty Money, Arrears, &c.
Disabled Soldier's Declaration for Bounty Money, [Act of March 3, 1863.]
Surgeon's Certificate of Soldier's Disability.
Widow's Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.
Widow's Declaration for Pension.
Also all kinds of Law and Military Blanks, Conveyancing Blanks, &c. Address,
TRIBUNE CO., 51 Clark street.

The Winter Railroad Time Table.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.	Depart.	Arrive.
Detroit Express	6:30 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
Detroit Express	5:30 p. m.	10:30 a. m.
Detroit Express	10:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	6:30 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
Night Express	5:40 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	6:30 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
Evening Express	5:45 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. Bridge.		
Day Express	6:30 a. m.	8:35 a. m.
Night Express	9:10 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	6:30 a. m.	8:35 a. m.
Night Express	9:10 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—DEPOT, FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Day Passenger	6:30 a. m.	9:30 p. m.
Night Express	9:10 p. m.	7:50 a. m.
*Urbana accommodation	4:00 p. m.	Sat'days only
Hyde Park Train	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	12:00 m.	1:20 p. m.
Hyde Park Train	5:35 p. m.	6:45 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Morning Express	6:30 a. m.	7:30 a. m.
Night Express	5:40 p. m.	11:30 a. m.
Fast Line	10:10 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
Valparaiso Ac'modation	3:10 p. m.	8:40 a. m.
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	11:40 p. m.	4:30 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	4:45 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	11:30 p. m.	12:45 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	8:30 a. m.	9:10 p. m.
Night Passenger	8:30 p. m.	5:45 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:30 p. m.	10:20 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a. m.	4:45 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:45 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	8:30 a. m.	6:25 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	5:45 a. m.
Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT CORNER KINZIE AND WEST WATER STREETS.		
Morning Passenger	9:00 a. m.	5:30 a. m.
Day Express	1:00 p. m.	12:35 p. m.
Night Passenger	5:00 p. m.	8:10 p. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Express	9:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
St. Paul Express	12:15 p. m.	11:35 a. m.
Milwaukee Accom'tion	6:00 p. m.	8:00 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 8th inst., by Rev. J. E. Sweet, [illegible] of Rockford, Ill., to Miss ELIZABETH HOLMES, second daughter of A. H. Hoge, Chicago.

At the residence of the bride's mother, in Bowmanville, on Sunday evening, Dec. 6, by Judge Bradwell, Mr. FRANK W. [illegible], of the Chicago Bar, and Miss ELIZA J. LESSLEY.

In Rockford, Ill., by the Rev. A. P. Mead, W. W. CLARK, of Chicago, and Miss ISABEL A. BURTON, of the former place.

DIED.

In this city, on the 6th inst., AUGUSTA M., wife of George E. Stanton.

In this city, on the 7th inst., MARY J., eldest daughter of Chaplain A. L. and Maggie D. Rankin.

In this city, on the 6th inst., JULIETTE, wife of John Trimmer, aged 32 years.

Funeral will take place from the residence No. 235 Third avenue, at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

In this city, on Sunday evening, Dec. 6th, FREDDY, son of Dr. L. S. Major, aged 5 years and 7 months.

In this city, Dec. 8th, WILLIAM ALLEN, son of Chas. L. and Charlotte E. Dunlavin.

Funeral this Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, from 24 Hickory street.

Ogdensburgh and Oswego, N. Y., papers please copy.

In this city, Dec. 8th, ELIZABETH ANN GILBERT, wife of Sherred Gilbert, aged 38 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, on Little Fort road, near Sedgwick street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Or to lease, a Kettle Rendering Establishment in Bridgeport, capable of turning out twelve tierces daily, would pay to pack tripe or slaughter—will sell or trade. Also, wanted a partner in the Packing and Rendering Establishment—buildings and machinery new. Address P. O. Box 3[illegible]. de8-z[illegible]

FOR SALE—Office Stove, coal gas burner, with pipe and fixtures. Inquire at 89 Washington street. de8-z[illegible]

FOR SALE—House and lot, No. 294 Indiana street, price $2,500. House and lot, No. 131 Third avenue, price 2,400. " " No. 80 Fourth avenue, price 2,300. " " on Wabash [illegible]. Apply to [illegible] PETER SHIMP, 167 State st.

FOR SALE—Business property. Two fine brick buildings on South Water street, near Franklin. Also houses and lots, building lots, farming lands, and Western lands, for sale. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. de8-z[illegible]

FOR SALE—Eight hundred doz. two and a half pound cans of superior peaches, hermetically sealed, put up from St. Joseph, Michigan, peaches, for family or army use. Orders solicited from country merchants or sutlers. Also thirty bushels of Peach Pits. For prices, &c., address E. STOREY & CO., Box 4[illegible], Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A large supply of genuine drugs and patent medicines of the freshest description. Also some druggists' fixtures. Apply at 66 Clark street.

FOR SALE—On favorable terms, a stationary steam engine, with pump, heater, steam pipes, etc. Cylinder is 10-inch bore and 20-inch stroke. The same is in perfect order, and will be sold at a bargain. For particulars, address MEYER & BROTHER, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a lot of York State Winter apples. Address "F C I," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—On Dock, corner of Madison and Market streets, 300 barrels of the choicest York State Apples, just arrived per propeller Nile. C. C. GARDNER, 86 State street.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, a small, neat cottage and lease; with or without furniture; in a good locality. Inquire on the premises, 124 West Van Buren street, or address "A M," Post Office Box [illegible].

FOR SALE—On account of ill health, the subscriber will sell his Store and a small stock of Dry Goods and Groceries at a great bargain. Said store is situated in the village of Dowagiac, Michigan, 100 miles east of Chicago, on the Michigan Central Railroad. It is a good two story building, the upper story finished off for dwelling-house. Lot is 22x100. The above is a rare chance for any one wishing to go into business. For further particulars apply to W. E. [illegible], Dowagiac, Mich., or if by letter to [illegible] HARDY, Niles, Mich.

FOR SALE—A good matched [illegible] Apply to J. W. TUTTLE, foot of State street.

FOR SALE—Two two-story frame dwellings on Indiana avenue, near North street. Water, gas, and all modern improvements. Also, 80 feet east front on Michigan avenue, between North and Old streets. Apply to O. R. FEITH, 45 and 47 Lake street.

FOR SALE—The Buckeye Foundry and Machine Shop, Keokuk, Iowa, is offered for sale only on account of the health of the present owners. This concern is of fourteen years' standing, has a large run of custom, heavy stock of patterns and valuable machinery, and will be sold low for cash. If application is made soon. Address VAIL & ABBOTT, Keokuk, Iowa.

Strayed.

STRAYED.—$20 Reward. From the subscriber on the night of the 5th of December, a Black Horse with a blaze in the face, hind feet white. He is a fast pacer and a square trotter. I will pay $20 for his delivery at Sherman's Stock Yards, Cottage Grove avenue. J. STRADER.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—$10 Reward. Strayed or was stolen, from the subscriber on the night of the 5th inst., a Light Bay Mare Colt, half French, two years old. Had a blaze in face. Any person returning the above, or giving information where she may be found, will receive the above reward. [illegible] JOSEPH WINGER.

Lost.

LOST—On yesterday morning, on either Dearborn, Washington or Madison streets, a Ladies Gold Watch and Chain, with a plain gold key, the watch having a gold face, with red stone attached. In case of the finder returning the same to [illegible], a liberal reward will be paid. [illegible]

Found.

FOUND—60 Bbls. fine Bay State Cranberries for sale by JULIAN RUMSEY & CO., 150 and 152 South Water street.

Wanted.

WANTED—By a young man who has had two years experience in the lumber and commission business in Philadelphia, a situation, where a thorough business man is wanted. Best of reference. Address "B T J," Tribune office.

WANTED—By a young man, a neat furnished room, with board, in a private family. Best of reference. Address "B T J," Tribune office.

WANTED—Musicians. Wanted for a brigade band, now organizing, and to go immediately into the service, a few good musicians. Address, at once, the leader, LEADER, Post Office Box 143, Naperville, Illinois, or call in person at the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Naperville, Illinois.

WANTED—A Partner with $5,000 in a very respectable business in this city. It is safe, and will pay a profit of 200 per cent. I will give any party satisfactory evidence of the profits. The demand and sales are abundant. Address "C N D," Chicago Post Office, with name, &c.

WANTED—A competent and experienced Silk Salesman. Apply immediately in person to SHERWIN, NOWELL & PRATT, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A situation by a young man as Bookkeeper, Assistant Bookkeeper, Entry or Shipping Clerk, or any other capacity wherein he can make himself generally useful. Address ROBERT E. STEVENS, Post Office Box 3[illegible].

WANTED—A boy to take care of a cow, and to make himself generally useful about the house. Inquire at 81 Washington street.

WANTED—Agents (local and traveling) to sell CLARK's improved family Sewing Machine. Terms liberal. Apply to S. M. TRENTON, 122 Lake street, Chicago. Post Office Box 3[illegible].

WANTED—Thirty-five intelligent young men of good character and habits to join a party of explorers. Only small capital required, and good pay. They will also be exempt from the coming draft. Direct, stating references, with ten cents for specifications and full particulars, to G. B. DUBLEE, Post Office Box 3[illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—By an energetic and practical business man, a situation of trust in some business house in this city. Is well acquainted with the flour and grain business. Can give good references. Would have no objection to travel. Address "X Y Z," Tribune office.

WANTED—A Lady Singer and Pianist, to travel with an unexceptionable first-class Drawing-Room Entertainment. Must be a good comic, as well as a sentimental Singer, a lady used to the profession, and who is a good Pianist, preferred. Address, for three days, R. F. ULLMAN, Agent, Post Office Drawer 6[illegible], Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To save life and money to every family in the land. The recipe used by Dr Churchill (of Paris and London) with wonderful success in the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, &c. The recipe used by a Hospital physician to cure Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Never known to fail. Both recipes mailed to any address on receipt of $1.00. Address "CHL," Post Office Drawer 6[illegible].

WANTED—To rent a house, furnished, or to take a house and board the occupants for the rent, or board in a small family, by a man and wife from the East. Possession to be had by 1st of January. Best of references given. Address Post Office Box 1576.

WANTED—By a middle-aged Scotch woman, a situation as housekeeper in a private family, or would act as cook for one or two gentlemen. Apply at 244 North Lasalle street, near Chicago avenue.

WANTED—Two good workmen at small iron work. Apply to W. TANNER, 89 Washington street.

WANTED—Employment by a man with some knowledge of business, who can come well recommended. Address CLERK, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A Bookkeeper; must write a good hand, and be quick and accurate in figures. Salary first year, $[illegible]. Address in applicant's handwriting, giving reference, Post Office Box [illegible].

WANTED—Immediately, trustworthy agents in every county in the West, to sell the most popular and valuable publications of the day. Agents are making splendid profits. Address without delay. Circulars and full information sent free. Address WM. H. POST, Box 4725, or call at Room No. 2, 81 South Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Correspondence. Two of Uncle Sam's boys, that have lived on "hard-tack" for two years and more, wish to enliven the monotony of camp-life, by corresponding with any number of young ladies that are "true blue" and will not "resist the draft." Object—mutual improvement, fun, love, or its consequences. Photographs exchanged if desired. Address JOHN PORTER and L. S. BUTLER, Co. B, 12th Ill. Infantry Volunteers, Pulaski, Tenn.

WANTED—To first-class photographers in town and country. Situation wanted by a negative operator of experience and artistic taste (from London, England.) Equitable salary expected. Address "PHOTO," Box 1[illegible], P. O. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A situation by a young man who has had two years experience in the mercantile business in Milwaukee. Salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Can give the best of reference if required. Address "D F," Tribune office.

WANTED—River Lot. Wanted to purchase a Lot on the South Branch, suitable for a lumber yard. Cash will be paid for one that will suit. Address with description of lot and price, Lock Box 6[illegible], Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—By a young gentleman, board in a private family, or where there are a few boarders, on the North Side. Address stating terms, location, &c., Post Office Box 4[illegible]. The best of references given.

WANTED—Mr. H. M. Robinson, 88 Clark street, wants to inform the public that he has been cured of one of the worst cases of Salt Rheum that ever was known by the Indian Doctor, at the Indian Medical Dispensary, 84 State street, Chicago.

WANTED—All persons to know that Morrell's Giant Lift and Force Pump is the best pump for all uses in the market. Great inducements to purchase territory. Examine for yourselves. County and State rights for sale by JAMES A. MORRELL, 139 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ills. P. O. Box 1[illegible].

WANTED—In a wholesale store, an experienced Book-keeper. The best recommendations of character and qualifications required. Address "C T," North Post Office, giving the names of references, and whether single or married.

WANTED—Book-keeper. Any one in want of a competent and experienced book-keeper, can hear of one by addressing Box 3[illegible], stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—To rent, a small dwelling house on the North Side. Address stating location and terms, "HOUSE," Box 2[illegible], P. O., Chicago.

WANTED—A situation, in a grocery preferred, by a young man who is somewhat acquainted with that business, and can give good city references. Speaks both German and English. Address "G G," Box 3[illegible], Chicago P. O.

WANTED—A reliable young man, as equal partner, to go to Detroit, to take charge of a branch of a lucrative cash business, thoroughly established in this city. Capital required $[illegible]. Address "P S R," Tribune office.

WANTED—By a respectable young lady a situation to operate on a Wheeler & Wilson's Machine. A family would be preferred. Inquire at No. 80 Hinsdale st., North Side.

WANTED—To rent. I wish to rent two or three unfurnished rooms at a convenient distance from the Post Office. Would like to have part of a house with a private family. Apply to Box 2[illegible], P. O., Chicago.

WANTED—An experienced and reliable business man wishes to make an engagement with a wholesale grocery or hardware house, as salesman or traveling agent, or with any parties desiring the services of a thorough and energetic business man. Best of reference given. Address, at once, stating particulars, "EDWARDS," Tribune office.

WANTED—By a neat, prepossessing, healthy young lady, the position of housekeeper for some young bachelor or widower, either in the city or country. Expenses light, and she will try and make home a happy one. ANNE M. REDDEN, Chicago, Ills.

WANTED—Correspondence. Two young gentlemen of education and good standing are desirous of corresponding with a number of young ladies, from 16 to 25 years of age, with a view to mutual improvement, fun, and perhaps love. Young ladies may rely upon their letters receiving proper attention, by addressing CHAS. W. RICHARDSON or JAMES F. MURRAY, Chicago, P. O.

WANTED—Immediately, three hundred bridge carpenters and raisers, to work on United States military bridges on the line of the Nashville and Decatur railroad, Tennessee. The wages will be from $2.00 to $3.00 per day, and will be paid monthly. Transportation will be furnished from Chicago to the work and return, unless the men are discharged for misconduct, or leave on their own account. The work will last about ninety days. The men are allowed for their time while traveling to the work, but not when returning. Men furnish their own provisions while traveling. About three days are required on the route. Board will be furnished to the men at the work, and charged to them at $3.50 per week. Tents and camp equipage furnished free of charge. One pair of blankets will be furnished to each man if desired, and charged to him; the price to be credited, less deterioration, when returned. Carpenters must furnish their own framing tools, such as axe, adze, saw, mallet, [illegible], auger, and jack planes, chisels, mallet, square, adze, slick, &c. Carpenters should not encumber themselves with a large tool chest. The men will be sent forward from Chicago in lots of forty or upwards as soon as ready, until the required number is obtained. Also wanted, one hundred experienced bridge carpenters, to work on the bridge yard at Chicago—wages $2.00 per day. Also wanted, fifty stone cutters and masons. L. B. BOOMER, 54 Dearborn street.

WANTED—And no humbug. A man from nearly every Township in the United States, to make two or three hundred dollars a year without delaying other business. Also, persons wishing to change their business, will find in this a few thousand dollars a year. Call personally at Room [illegible], 136 Clark street, or send a letter and stamp to Post Office Box 3[illegible], Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Book-keeper, in a wholesale store. Address P. O. Box 1[illegible], giving reference, and stating salary wanted.

WANTED—A Salesman of experience in the wholesale grocery trade, who has an extensive country acquaintance. A very liberal salary will be paid. Address Drawer 6[illegible].

WANTED—The subscriber has good accommodation for six or eight horses during the winter, sixteen miles from the city. Apply to J. W. TUTTLE, foot of State street.

WANTED—Agents to sell by subscription I. V. D. Heard's History of the Sioux War and Massacre of 1862-3. Liberal inducements offered. Address J. GARVIN, P. O. Drawer 6[illegible], Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to sell by subscription, John S. C. Abbott's History of the Great Rebellion, Headley's Life of Washington, and other new and valuable publications, which are selling rapidly. Liberal inducements offered. For full particulars call upon or address O. F. GIBBS, 111 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 3[illegible].

WANTED—Agents to canvass for new and saleable Books, Photograph Albums, Prize Packages, etc. Dr. Ira Warren's Household Physician, The History of all Nations from the Earliest Period of the World to the present time; The History of the Great Rebellion and other popular works. C. M. DUNN & CO., Publishers, 134 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month, and all expenses paid, or allow a liberal commission for selling the LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE. Retail price $15. We have Agents who are clearing from $50 to $300 per month. Particulars sent free, for stamp. Address W. G. JONES, Agent, P. O. Drawer 6[illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—Agents. $100 per month now being made by good Canvassers, selling the new and splendid Steel Engraving of PRESIDENT LINCOLN. Also, Steel Engravings of [illegible] Douglas. Price, 25 cents each, or five for $1. Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price, to any part of the country. JOHN H. LANDERS, Agent, 34 Lake st., opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

WANTED—$75 a Month.—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED—$60 a Month.—We want Agents at $60 a Month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

Auction Sales.

SALT AT AUCTION.

Large and Peremptory Sale.

On FRIDAY, Dec. 11th, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 197, 199 and 201 Dearborn street, corner of Washington,

PORTLAND BLOCK.

The stock consists of the following kinds:
5,000 bags Ground Alum Salt.
500 bags Liverpool Dairy Salt.
10,000 bbls. Saginaw and Onondaga Salt.

It will be sold in lots of 100 packages and upwards for cash. Should the purchaser desire it, upon the payment of one-quarter, the salt can remain on storage for 90 days. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

VESSEL FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

BARK COLORADO,

Ashore near Racine, and her tackel and apparel complete, now stored in Raymond's Warehouse at Racine. Also, two new hawsers, twelve box pumps, lot of coal scoops, and lot of new globe lamps, will be sold to the highest bidder on THURSDAY, December 10th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Chicago Board of Trade Rooms, on account of the Underwriters.

W. O. DAVISON, E. K. BRUCE.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

HOUSEKEEPERS ATTENTION.

A splendid stock of Linen Goods, Ladies' and Gents' Under Clothing, &c., at auction.

Commencing on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9th, at 9½ o'clock and 7 o'clock, P. M., continuing through every day at the same time through the week, at our Salesroom, 38 Dearborn street. The entire stock of the finest goods ever imported to this country, and consists in part of: Plain linens, Richardson's hand-spun shirting linens; linen sheeting, all widths; pillow case linens; 300 bleached and brown table cloths, of all sizes; extension cloths, with napkins and doylies to match; damask, huckaback, towelings, Irish and Scotch diaper; "ladies" and gents linen and hemstitched handkerchiefs; linen bosoms; a large lot of extra woolen blankets; French do. very fine; Marseilles quilts, counterpanes. Brocha long and square shawls, clothes, cassimeres and beavers, beaver and sealskin cloaks, hosiery, flannels; ladies' and gents' under clothing, with a great variety of other goods. This is the best stock of linen goods ever offered at public sale in this city. Every article will be warranted. The goods will be open for inspection the day previous to the sale. Ladies are particularly invited to attend this sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION.—I will sell at Auction at No. 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, at 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and FRIDAY, Dec. 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Yankee Notions, &c. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—Timberland in Michigan. 320 acres, seven miles from St. Joseph, and within two miles of a saw mill. Price $1,280; one-half cash, balance in one, two and three years, at seven per cent. interest. One-half of the land will be sold for $1,400. For further information, address ROCKWELL & CO., LaSalle, Ill.

FOR SALE—One of the best stock farms in the county, about 40 miles from Chicago, and only 1½ miles from a railroad depot. It is well watered and timbered sufficient for family use. I will sell the same cheap, being about to leave the country. Apply to or address E. W. ENGBORG, Algonquin, McHenry county, Illinois.

FOR SALE—A valuable Water Lot, suitable for a Packing House or manufacturing purposes, on the South Branch, near Cragin & Co.'s Packing House—340 feet front by 440 feet deep. It is docked. Will be sold low and terms made easy. Also—A number of houses and lots, building lots, farms and Western lands for sale. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—An Improved Farm of 560 acres, near Chatsworth, Livingston county, Ill., containing 250 acres under cultivation, with a good house of eight rooms, shed lots, stable room for eighteen horses, corn cribs, &c. The Farm is situated two miles from a Railroad station. Terms —Fifteen Dollars per acre, cash. Address or apply to JNO. STILLWELL, Chatsworth, Ill.

FOR SALE—Valuable Stock Farm for sale, in Tazewell county, containing four hundred and ten acres, mostly under fence; three hundred acres under cultivation; balance pasture and timber land; situated three and a half miles east of Tremont on the Bloomington road; a never failing stream of water running through the farm.

As a stock and grain farm it cannot be surpassed; one large two-story house, containing eight rooms, with a good cellar, well and cistern. Also, a one and a half story house, with a never failing spring of good water near; one large frame barn, 30x40 feet; stable, 16x50 feet, with corn crib, outbuildings, &c. Also, a bearing orchard of choice fruit.

TERMS—One-fourth cash; balance of payments on a term of years, with annual interest of six per cent. For further information, inquire of JOHN JENKINS, on the premises, or SETH TALBOT, JR., Tremont, Ill.

VINELAND—Lands—To all wanting Farms.—Large and thriving settlement, mild and healthful climate, 30 miles south of Philadelphia by railroad. Rich soil, produces large crops, acres tracts of from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years. Good business openings for manufacturers and others. Churches, schools and good society. It is now the most improving place East or West. Hundreds are settling and building. The beauty with which the place is laid out is unsurpassed. Letters answered. Papers containing reports and giving full information will be sent free. Address CHAS. K. LANDIS, Vineland Post Office, Cumberland county, New Jersey.

From report of Solon Robinson, Agricultural Editor of the Tribune: It is one of the most extensive fertile tracts, in an almost level position and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western prairies.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A fine residence on Wabash avenue, containing all the modern improvements, in a first-class neighborhood. Immediate possession can be had. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 167 State street.

TO RENT—A neat Cottage house, on West Side, east of Union Park. Gas, water. Large barn and 1 lot. Rent $400. Apply to WALKER & FREEPORT, Real Estate Brokers, 84 Washington street, up-stairs.

TO RENT—House to rent and furniture for sale. House in a desirable location, with ten rooms and all modern improvements. Furniture nearly new. Rent $450. Furniture $1,200. Address "W," Box 3876, Chicago.

TO RENT—A furnished room for two gentlemen, without board, with gas, and use of bath room, at No. 20 Congress street.

TO RENT—A gentleman wishing furnished rooms, can be accommodated with parlor and bedroom, in a private family, on Dearborn street, up stairs.

TO RENT—A small house, 362 Ohio street. Rent $15 per month and water. Apply to M. BEAL, 213 Randolph street.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife can have a very pleasant suit of unfurnished rooms, with board, in a private family, on the West Side. Situation pleasant, and within a few minutes walk of the Court House, and easy access to the street cars. References exchanged. Address, with name, Box 1[illegible].

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, where there are no other boarders, by applying at No. 107 Adams street.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK.

Situate between Randolph and Washington Streets, West Side.

Randolph street cars pass the door of the Park, and Madison street cars run within a block of it. The grounds of this popular place of amusement have been refitted, the buildings enlarged, and the Park is in good condition for the coming season.

Tickets can be obtained at the following places:

Barnum's Variety Store	[illegible] Lake street
Root & Cady's Music Store	[illegible] Clark street
Reeve's Drug Store	[illegible] Lake street
The Tribune Office	51 Clark street

And at the Park.

PRICES OF SEASON TICKETS.

Gentlemen's Ticket	$4.00
Ladies' "	3.00
Misses' "	2.00
Boys' "	2.00

TO SAVE ONE HALF OF THE expense in the cost of paint, use M. G. La Bond's Receipe for Mixing Paint.

I have used this receipe since 1858, and can safely recommend it to every one who has any painting to do, or expects to have. I have used it on steamboat painting, house and sign painting, furniture and chair painting, wagons, farming implements, machines, &c. It gives a smooth finish and a lasting body, that you cannot get by any other paint. For a receipe and full directions, address as above, Post Office Drawer 6[illegible]. Enclose $1 and a three cent stamp. P. S.—If parties are not satisfied the money will be refunded.

JOHN M. WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

18 South Water Street.

Having purchased before the recent advance a large and entire new stock of goods, offers the same to the trade on as favorable terms as any house in the Northwest.

$4.75 SAVED.

THE GRAND TRUNK

AND

Vermont Central Railroads

Have again reduced the Fares to all points East.

FARE ALL RAIL.

Chicago to Boston $25.00—Other Lines Charge $[illegible]
" " Buffalo $12.00 " " $[illegible]
" " New York $21.00 " " $[illegible]

PATRONIZE THE

ONLY INDEPENDENT ROUTE EAST.

Secure Your Tickets At

56 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

48 Clark Street, Chicago.

241 Main st., Milwaukee.

S. T. WEBSTER, Western Agent of the Grand Trunk R. R., Chicago.
S. F. HUBBARD, Western Agent of the Vermont Central, Chicago.
[illegible] Managing Director.

$7250

Will purchase the FINE BRICK RESIDENCE, with modern improvements,

88 Third Avenue.

It is the first dwelling south of the residence of E. M. Edwards, Esq., and would make a COMFORTABLE HOME for a business man, or a

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT

Apply to JOHN B. KING, 90 South Water street.

U. S. A. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1863. Manufacturers, Dealers and Importers are invited to send to this office, price lists of, and tenders for, any or all of the articles of Medical and Hospital Supplies required for the use of the Army. Copies of the Supply Table can be seen at the office of any Medical Purveyor. Further particulars made known on application to [illegible], Medical Storekeeper, U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor, Dept. Tenn.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A thoroughly educated Physician, possessing a cash capital of at least $[illegible], and desirous of establishing himself in New York City, can hear of a rare opportunity by addressing DR. E. [illegible], 99 Broadway, corner 11th street, New York City. Unquestionable references as to moral and professional character.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.—We are constantly prepared to negotiate loans on real estate in this city for a term of years, at the lowest current rates. Money invested in above for residents or non-residents. L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner Lake and LaSalle sts.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

On Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock, curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

Engagement of the [illegible]

LA SENORITA CUBAS.

The management have great pleasure in announcing the engagement of this extraordinary and beautiful artiste, ANA DANSEUSE, &c. [illegible] The success of CUBAS in unprecedented. [illegible]

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, will be presented Mad'lle Celeste's three act drama of THE FRENCH SPY. The Brothers or Arabs. [illegible] Hamet, Wild Arab Boy, Mathilde de Meric [illegible] Celeste; Mohammed, Mr. W. H. Lewis. [illegible] piece will be executed—Wild Arab Dance, Grand Broadsword Combat between Hamet and [illegible] Grand Dance. Miss [illegible]. The performance will conclude with the farce of A MARCH IN A SMOCK FROCK. Saturday Afternoon [illegible]

VARIETIES.

115 & 117 Dearborn street.

C. M. CHADWICK, Sole Lessee and Proprietor.
GEO. F. McDONALD, Stage Manager.

BRILLIANT ATTRACTION.

The celebrated Irish Drama entitled

IRELAND AS IT IS.

Second week of the great Irish Vocalist,

Mr. BENJ. WHEELER.

First time in Chicago of the new burlesque

JENNISON'S JAYHAWKERS.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Dress Circle reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them. [illegible]
Parquette [illegible]
Private Boxes [illegible]

METROPOLITAN HALL.

ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS.

Eighteen Star Performers—the largest and best band of Minstrels in the country. MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7th, and every evening during the week, with an entire change of programme. FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11th, benefit of [illegible]. Doors open at 7, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Remember the Grand Day Performance Saturday afternoon, commencing at 2½ o'clock. Admission for children under twelve years of age, only 15 cents to Matinee.

R. S. DINGESS, Agent.

ROBINSON & HOWE'S

CHAMPION CIRCUS,

Open nightly and Saturday Afternoons, at 2½ o'clock, WITH THE

BEST TROUPE OF PERFORMERS

Ever engaged for Chicago.

ROBINSON, The Champion Rider.

DAN CASTELLO,

BEN JENNINGS,

The Chicago Favorite, in each entertainment. Admission—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. [illegible]

BRYAN HALL.

THE FOUR SMALLEST HUMAN BEINGS OF MATURE AGE,

Ever Known on the Face of the Globe!

COMMENCING TUESDAY, Dec. 8th. As they can positively remain ONLY A FEW DAYS, those who wish to secure a sight of them should attend the earliest exhibitions. The Morning Levees are ideally intended. THREE LEVEES EACH DAY, from 11 to 12½, 3 to 4½, and 7½ to 9 o'clock. Doors open ½ hour in advance.

GENERAL TOM THUMB and his beautiful bride, Mrs. General Tom Thumb, late Lavinia Warren, the fascinating Queen of Beauty!

COMMODORE NUTT, the famous $30,000 Nutt, so called from having received that sum from Mr. P. T. Barnum for three years services.

MISS MINNIE WARREN, the smallest Lady of her age ever seen.

Here are a Married Couple, a Bachelor and Maid, all four weighing but One Hundred Pounds, perfect in form and features. The World cannot produce such a group so wonderful! No larger than an infant. Educated, intelligent, social, affable and polite, they are miracles of nature, and the world will never see their like again. [illegible]

At the opening of the 11 o'clock morning Levee, the General and the Lady will wear the IDENTICAL WEDDING COSTUME they wore at Grace Church on the MARRIAGE DAY, Feb. 10th, 1863. They will appear in a great variety of fascinating performances of every description.

THE "$30,000 COM. NUTT" will appear as a Jack Tar, a Sailor, with a Hornpipe. [illegible] Song, in Character; a POLITICAL ORATION, with the [illegible] "JIM CROW." [illegible] the Laughable and Comical performance.

MRS. LAVINIA WARREN STRATTON will appear in her costly wardrobe [illegible] SONGS, DUETS and DANCES [illegible]

GENERAL TOM THUMB will represent NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, a SCOTCH HIGHLANDER, GRECIAN STATUES, &c.

LITTLE MINNIE WARREN will appear in Songs, Duets, Dances, &c. A change of performance at every Levee.

The rich, rare and costly WEDDING PRESENTS, and the MAGNIFICENT JEWELS presented to Gen. Tom Thumb by the crowned heads of Europe, will be exhibited at every Levee.

A Magnificent Miniature Coach, (costing $3,000,) is larger than a "bushel basket," drawn by four of the smallest ponies in the world, and attended by a little Coachman and Footman in livery, will appear in the streets, and the four little wonders will all ride in a Coach to and from the Hall of Exhibition, and their hotel.

Admission—Twenty-five cents. Children under 10 years of age, Fifteen cents.

Railroads.

1863. THE 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

325 Miles Double Track.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have made many improvements during the year 1863, and are now prepared to offer [illegible] FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. The track is stone ballasted, and entirely free from dust.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA.

(With close connections from Western Cities.)

All connecting direct to New York, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, or via HARRISBURG to BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

From Pittsburgh to New York, one train runs daily (Sundays,) via Allentown, without change of cars, arriving in advance of all other routes.

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for sale to Boston by boat or rail. Fare is always as low as any other route. Sleeping Cars on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.

Baggage checked through and transferred free.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers, and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Be particular and mark packages "via PENN. CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Transfer Agents, Zanesville, Ohio.
H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana.
J. J. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.
W. W. AIRMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.
N. F. SASS, St. Louis, Mo.
CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Ill.
J. H. McCOMB, Portsmouth, Ohio.
McNEELY & MONTGOMERY, Maysville, Ky.
J. E. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.
H. H. HUDSON, Ripley, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM, General Traveling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where there will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest, and most direct route for Stock to New York (via Allentown), and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Supt., Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

1863. NEW BROAD GUAGE 1863.

PASSENGER, FREIGHT, MAIL,

EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH ROUTE.

Connecting at Salamanca, N. Y., with the Erie Railway, forming a continuous Six Foot Track from New York to Akron or Cleveland.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 16th, 1863, Through Passenger and Freight Trains will be run regularly between

Cleveland and New York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT PASSENGER ROUTE.

Fare as Low as by any other Route.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

Passengers by this line have choice of Five different routes between New York and Boston.

THROUGH TICKETS

Can be obtained at any of the offices of the Erie Railway, and all ticket offices at [illegible] Cleveland, and at the Company's Office, [illegible] under the Weddell House, Cleveland, Ohio.

Ask for Tickets via the Atlantic and Great Western and Erie Railways.

Passenger Trains stop at Meadville thirty minutes, giving passengers ample time to dine at the McHenry House, the finest Railway Hotel in the country.

New and Expeditious Freight Line.

ALL RAIL.

No transhipment of Freight between New York and Akron or Cleveland. Merchants in the West and Southwest will find it to their advantage to order their goods to be forwarded via this line. [illegible] Great Western Railways. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. [illegible]

Special attention will be given to the transportation of Freight of all kinds, [illegible]

The only direct route to the [illegible] REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA [illegible] from Leavittsburgh to [illegible] Youngstown, and [illegible] Cleveland, [illegible]

[illegible] GENERAL Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

Meadville, Pa., Nov. 17, 1863.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
Daily, delivered in city, per year $10.00
Daily, delivered, per week [illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year [illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months [illegible]
Tri-Weekly, per year [illegible]
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's $1.00) [illegible]
" 4 copies [illegible]
" 10 copies [illegible]
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club 30.00
Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.
There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

[illegible] laboring classes, and that it was about [illegible] or rather more, than the bulk of laboring men earned in a year. It was the intention of Congress not to collect any income tax from the mass of the laboring classes. But the law was so framed that not one citizen in a hundred, taking the whole country together, pays a cent of income tax, and hence this important source of revenue does not yield one third or quarter as much as was expected or intended when the act was passed. Multitudes of men worth thousands and tens of thousands of dollars in real estate, pay no income, or next to none, because they are allowed to put in large sums for "repairs" and "local taxes," and other exemptions. This is not right; the income tax law has proved almost as bad an abortion as the conscription act, which also was ruined by "exceptions." The Government must have money as well as men, to finish up the war and save the Union. Let the tax law be amended, so that while it is made to yield more revenue, it shall also be more equitable. The fewer exemptions in either the tax or conscription laws the better for the public good.